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TASS' CHERNYSHEV ON SDI RESEARCH, GENEVA TALKS

LD071646 Moscow TASS in English 1621 GMT 7 May 85

["Unsuccessful Attempts by 'Star Wars' Advocates" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Chernyshev writes:

The U.S. Department of State has made an unsuccessful attempt at "whitewashing" the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI) or putting it in a simpler way, the "star wars" concept. A State Department spokesman, Edward Djerejian, at a press conference in Washington, commenting on the answers given by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Sokolov, minister of defense of the USSR, to questions of a TASS correspondent, chose a very simple way: He quite unfoundedly denied the impartial criticism of the U.S. Administration and, using the same "scientific" method, tried to advertise the "commodity" which is not only unnecessary but it really dangerous to the very existence of mankind.

First of all he stated that the real aim of the SDI is allegedly being distorted and that the SDI is ostensibly of "defensive" character and is designed only to provide an answer to the question of a possibility of creating a technology for a new stable basis for deterrence. This was a repetition of the selfsame Washington tale which is designed to lull the world public. The one who makes such statements deliberately ignores the objectively existing connection between offensive and defensive arms and seeks to conceal from the peoples Washington's true intentions: through militarization of outer space to make yet another attempt at upsetting the military-strategic balance of forces in its favour, to achieve superiority and to implement in practice the repeatedly proclaimed "position-of-strength" slogan. Pentagon spokesman are more outspoken.

Some time ago Edward Aldridge, under secretary of the Air Force, stated that one does not have to strain one's imagination to see that a nation controlling outer space can control the entire world. Colonel Jack Lousma, commander of the space shuttle Columbia, put it still more straightforwardly. He said that outer space is a place from where the whole world can be kept in fear. The SDI is a step not towards mutual security and reduction of arms but in the direction of pursuit for the creation of conditions for an "assured destruction" of the other side. As the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES has written, if a great power creates an anti-missile system, it will come to believe in its capability of delivering a nuclear strike without the danger of a retaliatory one. And this means that any attempt at providing oneself with a large-scale anti-missile system looks like an aggressive policy. It becomes increasingly difficult for Washington to conceal these true intentions behind the web of verbiage.

Another, worn-out "thesis" which was repeated by the State Department spokesman is that the SDI ostensibly envisages only "research". He went to the lengths of making a ridiculous assertion that the President's initiative does not envisage the development of weapons. Really, such an innocent, open-hearted and unknowing Department of State! It does not know that experimental specimens of space strike weapons are being tested in the United States: lasers of various types (including an X-ray laser powered by the energy of a nuclear explosion), electromagnetic guns, interceptor missiles, and anti-satellite systems. It would be useful for State Department spokesmen to read an article in NEW YORK MAGAZINE, [as received] which was signed by Max Kampelman, the head of the U.S. delegation at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. It is directly stated in the article that some technical means for a large-scale anti-missile system already exist in the United States and could be practically deployed even now.

It will be not bad for them to acquaint themselves with a recent statement by presidential adviser George Keyworth that it would be possible to shorten a period for finding out technical feasibility of systems to intercept ballistic missiles in their launching phase ("exotic" systems) from five to three years.

The State Department spokesman tried to assert that the warning that the "star wars" programme poses a still greater danger to mankind than the "research" into the creation of an atomic bomb is allegedly "unfounded". Another totally unsubstantiated assertion. The creation of a new class of weapons -- space strike systems -- in addition to offensive nuclear systems -- increases the danger of a nuclear war many times over. If a war down here on earth is a catastrophe equation with many unknown quantities, the supplementation of it with a war in outer space and from space increases still more the number of unknown quantities of this fatal equation.

And, of course, the State Department spokesman failed to get away from Washington's cliches. He stated that the USSR allegedly possess both anti-satellite and anti-missile systems already, has created ground laser installations which are capable of destroying satellites, and so on and so forth. This confirms once again that Washington is aware of the futility of its attempts at justifying the "star wars" concept with peaceable phraseology and is moving on to a traditional method -- to laying the blame at somebody else's door. However, this method will not obviously bring the U.S. Administration any "dividends" either.

The entire world knows that the USSR's unilateral obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons has been in effect since 1982. Its unilateral moratorium on being the first to launch anti-satellite weapons into space has been in effect since 1983. And its unilateral pledge to cease further deployment of its medium-range missiles and to cease the implementation of other reply measures in Europe has been in effect since April 7, 1985.

The Soviet Union firmly comes out against the arms race on earth and against its being spread over to outer space, and suggested the following natural and reasonable steps: to freeze the nuclear arsenals of the sides, to stop preparation for the creation of weapons for deployment in space, and on that basis immediately to move on to reductions in arms stockpiles. It is time for Washington, at last, to give up its prospectless attempts at achieving a military advantage, and to respond with reciprocity to the good initiatives of the USSR and to stop drawing the world into a senseless squandering of funds, the latest equipment and technology and scientific thought.

SOKOLOV INTERVIEW, ARMACOST REMARKS ON TIES VIEWED

LD062352 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 6 May 85

[From the "International Diary," program presented by Boris Andrianov with commentary by Yevgeniy Kachanov]

[Text] Foreign news agencies devote a certain [opredelennyy] amount of space to reactions to the interview Marshal of the Soviet Union Sokolov, USSR minister of defense, gave to a TASS correspondent. He expressed serious concern during the interview over the Washington administration's continuing attempts to achieve unilateral military advantages over the Soviet Union, in particular in the sphere of space weapons. I am passing the microphone to my colleague, commentator Yuvgeniy Kachanov:

You are well aware, comrades, that our country has repeatedly demonstrated goodwill in its attempts to halt and reverse the arms race unleashed by the imperialist circles of the West.

The Soviet Union unilaterally halted the further deployment of its medium-range missiles a month ago to last until this November and suspended the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. By introducing this moratorium, the Soviet leadership unambiguously demonstrated that the road to arms reduction is open. The Soviet Union is making a sensible and natural proposal. It is saying that both sides should freeze their arsenals, that preparations for the development of weapons to be deployed in space should be halted, and that this should be used as a basis for immediate reductions in armament stockpiles.

Washington's response to this initiative is well known. The White House hastily rejected it, without even acquainting itself with the details of the proposal. Meanwhile, the United States is forging ahead with continued work on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative and attempts to make U.S. partners in NATO and other military blocs join in this work. In order to defuse the wave of world concern over Reagan's "star wars" plans, the United States is claiming that these plans are purely defensive and that they are, in fact, intended to rid mankind of nuclear weapons. In his interview with a TASS correspondent, the USSR defense minister showed in a persuasive and well-argued manner that these claims are overtly demagogic and bear no relation whatsoever to the truth.

What's more, in the United States itself they are not going out of their way to conceal the true purpose of the plans to put weapons in space. Here, for example, is a typical scenario for nuclear war against the Soviet Union. It was published in a report issued by a group of U.S. experts called the Foundation for Explaining the Purpose of Disarmament. There is such an organization in the United States. First of all, U.S. killer satellites will destroy enemy satellites. Then a hydrogen bomb will explode over enemy cities and knock out ground communications. Trident missiles will destroy launch silos and missile launchers 15 minutes later, MX missiles will destroy everything else 30 minutes later, and space-based missile defense systems will then knock out missiles that survived the first strike.

There are other scenarios of this type, but an obligatory element in all of them is the infliction of a first nuclear strike from behind a space shield. Admittedly, the authors of such schemes fail to bear in mind for some reason that the enemy, i.e., the Soviet Union, will not sit with its arms folded and will definitely take equivalent countermeasures. This does not make the Pentagon strategists' insane schemes less dangerous, however. Against their background, the verbiage from official Washington about its wish to curb the arms race looks all the more implausible.

The other day, Michael Armacost, U.S. under secretary of state for political affairs, dotted all the i's and crossed all the t's, as the saying goes. He literally said the following: It will be a mistake to make arms control the focal point of our relations with the Soviet Union. In setting out the administration's long-term approach to Soviet-U.S. relations, he openly called for the implementation of a position-of-strength policy. He described the further buildup of military might as the United States' main task in this area. As far as the White House's approach to arms limitation is concerned, here, too, Armacost described the modernization and expansion of U.S. nuclear forces as the main component of U.S. policy in this field. He said that this process is already in full swing.

This understanding of the problem of limiting the arms race is a strange one, to put it mildly. It is disarmament in reverse, so to speak. One gets the impression that in both the nuclear and space spheres U.S. strategists are slaves to their own concept of getting away with a first strike unscathed and without punishment. But the USSR minister of defense gave a timely reminder that if the United States undermines the existing military-strategic equilibrium, the Soviet Union will be left with no choice but to take countermeasures to restore the status quo.

Furthermore, our measures will be equivalent to the threat that may be posed to the Soviet Union and its allies. At the same time, he stressed yet again that our goal is the termination of the arms race and the complete destruction of nuclear weapons everywhere.

FINDINGS OF U.S. CW COMMISSION CRITICIZED

PM061327 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent N. Turkatenko report: "Building Up the Chemical Weapons Arsenal"]

[Text] Washington, 3 May -- The Reagan administration is stepping up its pressure to get Congress to satisfy its request for \$1.3 billion to be appropriated in fiscal 1986 for the "modernization" of the U.S. arsenal of chemical weapons.

W. Stoessel, head of the "independent" commission on problems of chemical weapons, which was set up by the White House chief, reported to the Senate Armed Services Committee on the results of "investigations" by the commission whose work, as he admitted, was fully financed by the Pentagon. As was only to be expected, the commission backed the administration's stance on the chemical weapons issue. This stance, which was reflected even in Defense Secretary C. Weinberger's report to Congress last February, could be summed up as follows: The United States would apparently like to contribute toward the total ban of chemical weapons but, in order to achieve this, it must first... build up its arsenal. Calling for an accelerated production of chemical weapons, Stoessel repeated the Pentagon's false arguments that claim that the existing U.S. arsenal of chemical weapons supposedly has been "reduced" and has "become obsolete." The falsity of such arguments is proved by the fact that, in the experts' opinion, the United States already has at its disposal a major potential of chemical weapons. The stockpiles are calculated at 150,000 metric tons of combat toxic agents, and the quantity of munitions at 3 million units.

The commission especially supported the Pentagon's demands to create a mighty arsenal of a new generation of mass destruction weapons, that is, binary ammunition inducing nerve paralysis. For this purpose the administration is asking Congress for \$163 million in fiscal 1986 to complete the construction of a special enterprise in Pine Bluff (Arkansas) so as to set at full speed the "production line of death" for the output of binary bombs and artillery shells.

WARSAW PACT SENIOR OFFICERS HOLD ROUNDTABLE

PM061539 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian in its 30 April Morning Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "On the 30th Anniversary of the Warsaw Pact" and the headline "Class Brothers, Brothers in Arms; Meeting at IZVESTIYA of Officers and Generals of the Friendly Armies of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces" a 2,500-word report by G. Akselrod, V. Lukashin, and N. Sautin on a roundtable meeting at the IZVESTIYA editorial office of senior officers of the Warsaw Pact to mark the 30th anniversary of the treaty. A representative of each of the armies delivered an address on the combat solidarity of the armies during the Great Patriotic War, particularly the key role played by the Soviet Army, and their defense solidarity in the Warsaw Pact. The following addressed the meeting: for the Soviet Union -- Army General A. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; for Bulgaria -- Lieutenant General Khristo Radonov, deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; for Hungary -- Major General of the Hungarian People's Army Gabor Farkas, deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; for the GDR -- Major General Werner (Zaroba), deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; for Czechoslovakia -- Lieutenant General Bohuslav Kucera, deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces; for Poland -- Colonel Jerzy Radwanski, who said in particular: "Today the Polish Army is a reliable link in the Warsaw Pact. The U.S. course toward achieving military superiority over the Warsaw Pact countries is doomed to failure. We are united and strong."; and for Romania -- Colonel Engineer of the Romanian People's Army Mircea Constantinescu, deputy chief of the Joint Armed Forces Technical Committee, who said: "Our people are solemnly celebrating the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. From the first days of the August revolution of 1944, we turned our weapons against Hitler's Germany. The jointly-spilt blood rallied our servicemen together. During the maneuvers and exercises held within the framework of the Joint Armed Forces, the soldiers and officers of the Romanian Army have demonstrated on more than one occasion their readiness to defend with honor and dignity the gains of socialism.

"During the years that have passed since the creation of the Warsaw Pact, many questions of strengthening the allied countries' defense capability have been resolved and precise methods of cooperation in the military sphere have been elaborated."

The meeting was also addressed by Major General I. Lyutov, deputy chief of staff of the Joint Armed Forces, and attended by various other military leaders.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ARTICLE ON BONN SUMMIT RESULTS

PM071313 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 May 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by Colonel M. Ponomarev under the "Observer' Notes" rubric: "Behind the Splendid Phrases"]

[Text] The 3-day meeting of the "Big Seven" ended in Bonn yesterday. It was the 11th conference of leaders of the industrially developed capitalist countries -- the United States, the FRG, Britain, France, Italy, Japan, and Canada. Initially these annual conferences were devoted mainly to economic issues, but for some time, now under pressure from Washington, they have begun to be turned increasingly into a forum for the discussion and development of the Western countries' common position on topical foreign and military policy problems and into an ostentatious display of the notorious "Atlantic solidarity" to the whole world. "Although the meetings of the 'Seven' formally serve the exchange of opinions on the most important economic issues," the French newspaper LE MATIN writes, "in actual fact they have long been debates for the discussion of political and strategic problems."

That is what happened this time too. The capitalist world is encountering increasingly acute contradictions in the economic and currency and financial spheres, which is linked by no means least of all with the selfish course of the United States, which is trying to overcome its difficulties at the expense of others. These contradictions -- especially between the United States and its West European partners and rivals -- were also clearly manifested during the Bonn meeting. However, its participants, without any reliable formula for overcoming them, limited themselves to general declarations and the expression of good intentions and placed their main emphasis on shifting the axis of the discussions from the economy to politics and strategy.

With official Washington's innate impudence, the U.S. representatives used the conference in Bonn to foist their militarist, adventurist course onto their partners, to draw them further into the policy of confrontation with the socialist countries, and to curtail mutually advantageous cooperation with them.

As the representatives of the U.S. Administration asserted, the main aim of the President's trip to Europe (apart from taking part in the "Big Seven" conference Reagan intends to pay a state visit to the FRG, address a European Parliament session in Strasbourg, and then visit Spain and Portugal) is to display the "adherence" of the United States to the ideals of "genuine peace, prosperity, freedom, and democracy." We will come back to the nature of this "adherence." As for the Bonn meeting, here the White House incumbent, insofar as can be judged from reports from Bonn, focused his attention on a number of issues.

First of all he spoke of East-West relations, particularly in light of the recently completed first stage of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

The results of that stage give grounds for saying that Washington is not steering a course toward an accord with the Soviet Union. That can be seen if only from the fact that it is totally refusing to discuss the question of the nontransfer of the arms race to space at the same time as discussing the question of nuclear arms limitation and reduction. The United States is thus violating the accord reached in January on the interconnection between three avenues -- the prevention of the arms race in space, the reduction of strategic nuclear arms, and the reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe.

It is appropriate to ask: What is the explanation for this stance? The explanation, the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum pointed out, is that certain U.S. circles still want to achieve a dominant position in the world, primarily in the military respect. And everything that has become known to the public concerning Reagan's stance at the Bonn meeting proves again and again that Washington is far more interested in building up armaments than in reaching accords with the Soviet Union on their limitation.

Another range of questions touched on during the "seven's" conference concerned so-called "regional security" or more simply the situation in Central America, the Near East, and southern Africa. How these questions were posed and how their discussion proceeded can be illustrated sufficiently graphically by the fact that Reagan used his arrival in Bonn as a pretext for announcing an embargo on trade with Nicaragua, halting air communications between the United States and Nicaragua, and banning the entry of ships flying the Nicaraguan flag into U.S. ports, which was assessed by the world public as a direct act of war. It is thus a case of attempts to stifle the Sandinist revolution by means of an economic blockade. Reagan endeavored to justify his decision by Nicaragua's alleged "aggressiveness." Yet if you are seriously speaking of aggression, then, as the whole world knows, it is the United States that is committing aggression against Nicaragua.

The way in which the third group of issues at the Bonn conference -- relating to so-called "international terrorism" -- was raised looked no less hypocritical. Under cover of this term, the United States is trying to discredit the people's national liberation movement and to portray it as the result of "the irresponsible actions of a handful of irresponsible people" guided, moreover, by "the hand of Moscow."

A special, downright dominant place in the "Seven's" discussions was taken by the U.S. plans to prepare for "star wars," although this question was not actually included on the official agenda. Here the U.S. leaders failed to achieve unity among their partners. Perhaps only the FRG and also Japan in fact support U.S. plans in this field unconditionally and are prepared to join the so-called U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative" which conceals plans to deliver a first nuclear strike against the Soviet Union with impunity. Other participants in the Bonn meeting tried to some degree or other to distance themselves from Washington's position, which promises mankind the path to nuclear catastrophe.

The concluding documents of the "Big Seven" conference, in particular the so-called political declaration to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II which, incidentally, did not find room to denounce the crimes of Hitler's fascism and militarism, revealed the contradictions in its participants' views and practical policies behind the splendid declarations of the Western countries' unity and their determination to resolve together the burning problems of the present day. The question of how to resolve them and in what direction to conduct matters in the international arena is, of course, mentioned only indistinctly. It is enough, they say, to support the U.S. desire for "genuine peace, prosperity, freedom, and democracy."

Well, the peoples know the true worth of these words. A storm of indignation is provoked in all honest people by the President's decision to visit Bitburg, where Hitler's soldiers, including several dozen members of the SS guilty of destroying the French village of Oradour and shooting U.S. servicemen who died as prisoners during the Ardennes operation, are buried. It would seem impossible to imagine greater cynicism. Indeed, FRG Chancellor Kohl permitted himself to exclaim servilely: "A great act by a great president!" But that is not what the peoples think.

By paying tribute to the butchers and murderers, the White House incumbent is showing the whole world the U.S. ruling circles' allegiance to the blackest deeds in world history in order to rally around Washington the most reactionary imperialist circles and lead them to a new "crusade" against the true forces of peace, democracy, and progress.

No wordplay in the final documents of the "Big Seven" can conceal this irrefutable fact.

SHALAYEV ADDRESSES TRADE UNION ANTIWAR RALLY

PM061350 Moscow TRUD in Russian 4 May 85 pp 1,3

[S. Pankratov and V. Prokofyev report: "Antiwar Rally of Representatives of Moscow's Working People and Foreign Trade Union Delegations: Peace Is Our Common Goal"]

[Excerpt] Bright, spring-like, festively decorated Moscow cordially greets the foreign trade union delegations who have come to our motherland's capital from over 100 countries on all continents. The AUCCTU's guests are taking part in the celebration of the day of working people's international solidarity.

An antiwar rally of representatives of Moscow's working people in which foreign trade union delegations took part was held in Moscow's House of Unions Hall of Columns 2 May. Placards bearing the slogans "Peace to the world," "No to nuclear war!", and "We will not allow the world to be destroyed!" could be seen. This was where envoys from the capital's factories and plants and personnel from its scientific and educational institutions gathered. Like all Soviet people, Muscovites, inspired by the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum's resolution on convening the 27th CPSU Congress, have marked May Day with high labor achievements. They are well aware that peace is the main condition for ensuring our country's prosperity. We must campaign for peaceful skies above the planet before weapons begin firing. This, in turn, requires cohesive and vigorous actions by all peace-loving forces.

In the Hall of Columns were guests from socialist countries, capitalist states, developing countries, and those struggling for their liberation.

The rally was opened by L.V. Petrov, chairman of the Moscow City Trade Union Council and member of the AUCCTU Presidium. On behalf of the trade union aktiv and all working people of Moscow, he welcomed the foreign countries' trade union delegations, representatives of the WFTU, and prominent figures of the international workers movement taking part in the antiwar rally.

For peace supporters and the international workers movement this is the year of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. But we should not forget that peace is again in danger. One of the most important elements of our cooperation with foreign countries' trade unions and working people is the struggle to strengthen trust among countries, end the arms race, and preserve peace.

L.V. Petrov noted that for Muscovites, as indeed for all Soviet people, the struggle for peace is indissolubly linked with peaceful labor for the good of the motherland and of socialism.

S.A. Shalayev, chairman of the AUCCTU and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the assembly.

By tradition, Soviet people celebrate May Day joyfully and ceremonially and mark it with new successes in labor and in strengthening friendship and cooperation among the peoples, he said.

A noteworthy feature of this May Day is that we are marking it on the eve of a very great historical event -- the 40th anniversary the victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism -- and in an atmosphere of our people's preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress under the sign of the close cohesion and indestructible unity of the party and the people.

The 2 spring days of May 1 and May 9 have now merged, with full justification, into a single celebration of peace and labor. A vivid demonstration of the Soviet people's peaceful aspirations and of their devotion to the ideas of friendship among the peoples was provided by the festive procession of representatives of the working people of Moscow -- our motherland's capital -- in which our foreign guests also participated. Festive May Day demonstrations were held in all cities and in all parts of our country.

In these May Day celebrations working people, trade unionists, and all Soviet people have been expressing fervent and unanimous approval of the results of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum held 9 weeks ago. The international public's attention is now also fixed on the plenum's materials -- the report by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the decision adopted "On the Convening of the Next, 27th CPSU Congress."

As it approaches its next congress, the party has reaffirmed the continuity of the strategic course formulated by plenums, a continuity that, in the Leninist sense, means unfailing forward movement, the exposure and solution of new problems, and the elimination of everything hindering development.

In domestic policy, this course is geared toward the scientific and technical renewal of production, the attainment of world levels of labor productivity, the improvement of social relations, above all economic relations, profound changes in the sphere of labor and people's living conditions, the activation of the whole system of political and social institutions, and the deepening of socialist democracy and people's self-management.

In their foreign policy activity, the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, mindful of the incredibly colossal price paid by the Soviet people and the other peoples of the anti-Hitler coalition for the victory over fascism, see it as their main aim to prevent a similar tragedy, especially a nuclear catastrophe, from befalling mankind again.

The Soviet side is conducting the talks which have begun in Geneva honestly and seriously in an attempt to reach agreement on the most important issues. Trying to demonstrate its sincerity and goodwill even more convincingly, the USSR has announced that it is unilaterally halting the further deployment of its medium-range missiles until next November and is suspending the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe.

The numerous peace proposals already put forward by our country remain in force, including the unilateral commitment adopted in 1982 on the non-first use of nuclear weapons and the unilateral moratorium imposed in 1983 on being first to deploy anti-satellite weapons in space.

The Soviet land, along with all peace-loving peoples, is marking the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism as a triumph of the ideas of peace, the inspiring outcome of joint efforts aimed against new bloodshed, evidence that it is possible to live without war, and a reason for stepping up the struggle against the present war danger and the arms race.

The reactionary circles, headed by the U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies, are striving to "mark" this victory jubilee in a completely different way.

Refusing to accept the progressive changes taking place in the world and persisting in their fruitless and futile attempts to destroy socialism and reverse the development of world history, they are intent on using this great occasion in an attempt to revise the results of World War II. They are trying to distort the very concept of the victory over fascism and to prevent the 40th anniversary of that victory from being turned into a large-scale antifascist event of international significance.

Those reactionary circles, including our former allies in the anti-Hitler coalition, would like to remove from the consciousness of the people's masses the fact that it was the world's first socialist state which played the decisive role in saving mankind from the fascist plague and are trying to rehabilitate fascism, and cover up the Nazi criminals' bloody crimes.

Matters have reached the point where so-called "influential people" in the United States are intending to set up a Hitler museum on his former yacht and the U.S. President himself is going to visit an SS cemetery in the FRG in May.

Despite the officially proclaimed goal of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva -- that is, to formulate effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space and halting it on earth and, ultimately, destroying nuclear weapons themselves -- Washington continues to step up the deployment of all types of offensive weapons, primarily nuclear weapons, boosts an already inflated military budget, and goes on deploying more and more new missiles in Western Europe.

The U.S. militarist circles are also escalating tension in other parts of the world, implementing a policy of exporting counterrevolution to Nicaragua and other Central and South American countries, and threatening the peoples of Cuba, Southeast Asia, and the Near and Middle East.

That is why the 40th anniversary of the great victory is being marked by the world's progressive public against the backdrop of a considerable intensification of the struggle against imperialism and its militarist course and against the danger of thermonuclear war hanging over mankind.

More and more people in the world are learning the principal lesson of World War II, which is that it is necessary to struggle against war before the aggressors unleash it, that only the cohesion and unity of action of all peace-loving forces against the threat of war can prevent a new world catastrophe, that it was the absence of working class unity allowed Hitlerite fascism's rise to power in the past, and that it was this which enabled it to gain strength and launch a military adventure which turned into the greatest tragedy for mankind.

This is not just a bitter historical lesson -- this is also an important argument in favor of unity of trade union action now in the antiwar struggle, in attaining social progress and peaceful mutually beneficial cooperation among the peoples, the kind of cooperation that will have a favorable effect on the resolution of social problems, and in the struggle against unemployment, inflation, and the decline in people's living standards.

It is common knowledge that Soviet orders alone guarantee employment for 2 million people in the West European countries, despite today's unfavorable and extremely tense international situation, when various restrictions, boycotts, and embargoes are in force, which, of course, do not promote the stability of economic ties. Think how much greater the social effect of trade and economic ties would have been in an atmosphere of trust and security! The reserves here are truly enormous!

At the same time, Reagan's "star wars" plans are not just a superarmament program. They are also a program for a new, and even more savage offensive by the military monopolies on the vital interests of working people in the United States itself and in those countries harnessed to its military chariot. Specialists calculate that this program will be four times as expensive as the creation of the atom bomb and many times more expensive than all the military scientific research in the missile hardware sphere in the past 30 years.

I do not want to give you the impression that we Soviet people have some kind of "anti-American complex." Soviet people have never equated U.S. militarist circles with the American people or the industrious U.S. working class, which, like our people, does not need war or the arms race. We are glad to welcome in this hall the representatives of the illustrious working class and labor unions of the United States and the veterans of the war against Hitlerite fascism and, through them, to greet the entire working class and all peace campaigners in the United States and the constantly growing ranks of the antiwar and antinuclear movement.

More and more people in all countries are realizing that the defense of peace is not just a matter for politicians, parliaments, and governments. It is also a task for the international workers movement, it is our cause as workers and trade unionists. That is why the Soviet trade unions' antiwar activity is closely and indissolubly linked with the active struggle for the unity of the international trade union movement and for working people's socioeconomic rights and interests. We are ready to develop our cooperation with all detachments of the trade union and workers movement in the struggle to secure peace and prevent a new war.

Next year we shall be marking the 100th anniversary of the first time that the working class raised the red flag of May Day over the earth. The international workers movement and working people's international solidarity are now strengthening under that banner.

Soviet trade unions will continue to comprehensively develop and strengthen their truly fraternal ties and businesslike cooperation with working people and trade unions in the socialist community countries, our unity and cohesion in the struggle for the further blossoming of their economy and culture, and our determination to strengthen and defend socialism's gains and world peace.

We express our solidarity with the Latin American countries' working people, who are struggling against imperialism and reaction and for peace and the democratic development of their countries, we demand an end to U.S. aggressive actions against Nicaragua, and we declare our fraternal solidarity with patriots in Chile, Paraguay, and El Salvador.

Our revolutionary solidarity is on the side of Cuba's working people, who are victoriously building the first socialist state in the Western Hemisphere.

Soviet trade unions send their fraternal greetings to the working people and peoples of the African Continent, who are struggling against imperialism, colonialism, and racism and for the strengthening of their political and economic independence! Our country's working people resolutely demand an end to the infamous system of apartheid in South Africa.

We express solidarity with the progressive detachments of working people in the Arab countries, who are uniting their ranks in the struggle against Israeli aggression, internal reaction, and imperialism's diktat. Soviet trade unions will continue to strengthen their fraternal solidarity with the just struggle of the Lebanese and Palestinian Arab people.

We declare our unfailing support for working people and trade unions in the Southeast Asian countries -- Vietnam, Kampuchea, and Laos -- struggling against imperialism and for economic and social progress on the path of building a socialist society.

Soviet trade unions angrily condemn the undeclared war being waged by imperialist forces headed by the United States against the Afghan people. We will unfailingly support the Afghan working people and trade unions in the defense of their revolutionary gains and their movement along the path of economic and social progress and against encroachments on the revolution's gains by the dushmans and counterrevolutionary gangs supported by reactionary forces abroad.

Soviet trade unions express solidarity with the working class and progressive trade unions in the capitalist countries, which are stepping up their struggle against the monopolies' oppression and exploitation, for the right to work, and against the arms race.

True to the principles of the proletarian internationalism and to our international duty, we send the Soviet trade unions' fraternal greetings to all who are struggling for national independence, social progress, and lasting world peace.

The people assembled here today for this international May Day rally represent over 260 million trade union members for all continents.

Today, from this platform, we appeal once again to our foreign comrades and colleagues in trade union work and to all trade unionists in the world to use all the power of workers' solidarity to resolutely rebuff the forces of aggression and militarism and to unite their ranks even more closely in the struggle for a peaceful future for our planet. We are committed to that by a common concern for the future.

Peace is our common goal. The struggle against the threat of war is our common task.

We shall act with the full measure of our joint responsibility for the world's future and for the destiny of this and future generations, S.A. Shalayev stated.

REAGAN TALKS IN SPAIN REVEAL DIFFERENCES

LD071312 Moscow TASS in English 1209 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Madrid May 7 TASS -- The visit of U.S. President Ronald Reagan to Spain is being held against the background of mighty actions of protest against Washington's aggressive foreign policy course. In the streets of Madrid there are placards with inscriptions: "Reagan, go home", "Down with American bases", "No to NATO". The Coordinating Committee of Anti-War Organizations of Spain has stated that mass actions of protest will continue all the time during Reagan's visit. On the day of arrival of the head of the White House many residents of Madrid demonstratively put out for ten minutes light in their apartments. They came out into streets and balconies, expressing protest against the visit of the unbidden guest with strikes on clothes-boilers, wash-basins and pans. Shops and cafes were closed.

For the period of the visit the authorities took unprecedented measures of security in Madrid. Reinforced details of special police and military units were put along the President's route, helicopters are circling in the air.

The very first results of negotiations of the head of the Washington administration with chairman of the Government of Spain Felipe Gonzalez, and U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz with Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran have brought to light substantial differences between the sides. One of the main aims of Reagan's visit, it is noted here, is the attempt to exert pressure on the Government of Spain so that to tie it even stronger to the aggressive military bloc of NATO. It is known, according to the public opinion poll which was held by the Madrid newspaper EL PAIS, 54 percent of the population of the country now come out against participation of Spain in NATO.

In the light of those anti-NATO sentiments the Felipe Gonzalez government intends to hold a national referendum in spring 1986 on the question of Spain's participation in the North Atlantic bloc, and the United States is worried by its outcome. As is reported, that was stated by Reagan in no uncertain terms to Gonzalez, stressing that Spain is assigned a very important place in the Atlantic strategy. The U.S. President at the same time built up in every way his "star wars" programme, seeking Spain's support of it.

Chairman of the Government of Spain, when talking to the President, made emphasis not on military cooperation with the United States, but the development of relations in other spheres. He raised the question of the need of reducing the American military contingent at U.S. bases, as is demanded by the overwhelming majority of the Spaniards. At the Madrid negotiations it was also emphasized that Spain denounces Washington's actions in Central America, and specifically its repressive measures against Nicaragua.

BITBURG VISIT MEANS 'RECONCILIATION WITH FASCISM'

PM071142 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by B. Ivanov: "Compliments to the Butchers. Despite Protests From the World Public the U.S. President Has Been to Bitburg"]

[Text] So the blasphemous spectacle has been staged. During his visit to the FRG President Reagan went to the military cemetery at Bitburg and laid a wreath at the graves of Hitler's thugs. Now the government propaganda machines in Bonn and Washington are working overtime, describing this step as an "historic milestone" which, they say, symbolizes the "great reconciliation" between the United States and West Germany.

What reconciliation do they mean? With whom does the U.S. President want reconciliation and why?

The White House incumbent's action is a graphic reflection and confirmation of U.S. reaction's well-known theses to the effect that the United States was "on the wrong side" during World War II. Reagan's compliments to the "Third Reich" are reconciliation with fascism no less.

In recent days Reagan has said on more than one occasion that the Hitlerite soldiers who died putting into practice the "ideals" of fascism are allegedly "no less victims" than the people whom those selfsame soldiers shot, hanged, tortured, gassed, and burned in concentration camps. In other words, the victims are being equated with their executioners! The prisoners who ended up at the "wall of death" in Dachau are being placed on a par with the SS troops who cold-bloodedly shot them in the back of the head.

"Honoring the soldiers who defended evil is the same as openly ridiculing those who died fighting against that evil," the U.S. publicist Richard Cohen writes in THE WASHINGTON POST. "This is clear to anyone who lived through the horrors of the war and anyone who has a memory and even a slight awareness of what fascism meant for mankind," Anthony Lewis, an observer for THE NEW YORK TIMES adds.

Reconciliation means forgiving and forgetting. But how do you forgive those who shot women, children, and old people, who burned people alive? How can you forget that the heinous crimes of the "mad corporal" and his allies cost the world 50 million lives?

As far as the White House is concerned, "reconciliation" means not only forgiving and forgetting, but also blessing those who are dusting off the wild ideas of Hitlerism and dreaming of "revenge" and the revision of postwar borders in Europe.

Reagan calls this action "morally justified." After all, Washington is currently trying to justify the crimes of the U.S. "Rangers" in Korea and Vietnam, the subversive activity of the Somozist "contras," whose weapons are bought with U.S. money, and the dushmans' rampage in Afghanistan. It is no accident that, under the Republicans, acts of repression against fighters for civil rights and freedoms for blacks, Indians, and other ethnic minorities have intensified, and reprisals against peace supporters protesting the instilling of militarist hysteria in the United States have become more frequent.

In this sense the visit to Bitburg is not just an episode; it is the natural fruit of the views popular in Washington, views about the need for a new anticommunist "crusade" in which all methods are declared to be "morally justified": interference in sovereign states' affairs, the overthrow of governments Washington does not like, the suppression of national liberation movements, the fueling of general world tension, the maximum acceleration of the arms race, and the transfer of it to outer space.

That is why the White House does not want to "rake over the past" and is trying to edit history in accordance with its own tastes. But history is not amenable to alteration. It was not only World War II that ended 40 years ago, it was the blackest chapter in the history of our civilization. It will remain forever in the human memory as a reminder of the harsh lessons of the past, as a warning against a repetition of that tragedy in the future. No one can make people forget this. Not even the U.S. President.

BOVIN SCORES U.S. POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

PM071505 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Aleksandr Bovin "Political Observer's Opinion": "The Crux of the Matter"]

[Text] It was the late 19th century. McKinley, the 25th president of the United States and a profoundly pious man, it is claimed, was in the White House. "Every evening, just before midnight," he used to say, "I walk about the White House and I am not ashamed to admit... that I have more than once gone down on my knees and prayed to Almighty God for enlightenment and guidance. One night, I myself do not know how, these thoughts came into my head... There is no other choice for us than to take the Philippine Islands, educate, uplift, and civilize the Filipinos, and teach them Christian ideals, because they are our fellow men, for whom Christ also died."

The results of the "enlightenment and guidance" were these: The United States, whose concern for its "fellow men" -- remember, for instance, the Indians or the blacks -- has always been striking, "took" the Philippines.

It is nearly 100 years since then. And what years! The world has changed beyond recognition. America has more than once fallen victim to its own ambitions. All the same, the impression is sometimes created that official Washington is still living in the days when, by citing "Christian ideals," it was possible to ruin and plunder other peoples with impunity and impose the U.S. order on them. In any event, the actions of the 40th U.S. President provide much material for reflections on this theme.

I would like to make it clear at once that any analogy is only conditional. Despite the similarity in the external dimensions of a policy, its motives and causes may be different. The most high who "enlightened" McKinley assumed that the U.S. positions in the world were invulnerable and that Washington could therefore expand the sphere of its domination with impunity. The most high to whom the current President prays sees the situation in a different light. The social changes which have swept the world, the emergence, as the White House puts it, of "Marxist regimes," the strengthening of the USSR's prestige and influence -- all this, Washington believes, threatens America and undermines its world leadership. Consequently -- here is the moment of "enlightenment"! -- in order to survive and keep afloat as the center of world capitalism, it is necessary to hamper social changes, to try to destabilize "Marxist regimes" and discredit the Soviet Union as the "empire of evil." The policy of social revenge pursued by Washington is, naturally, based on force, but in essence it is a policy of weakness, a policy dictated by fear of the times, a dread of capitalism's destiny. The anti-Nicaraguan hysteria which grips the White House is evidence of precisely this.

The times have changed, and R. Reagan resolutely sweeps aside the possibility of a repetition of the classic interventionist scheme of things on the model of "I have taken Panama!" The latest example is the President's interview in the Spanish newspaper LA VANGUARDIA:

"Do you foresee any possibility of U.S. intervention in Central America to protect the West's interests?"

"If you mean military intervention, certainly not."

Unfortunately, the U.S. President has won himself such a reputation that it is fairly risky to believe him, especially in this context. On the other hand, Nicaragua is not Grenada. In Nicaragua, you would have to fight. Even R. Reagan has to reckon with that. Therefore everything possible will be done to break Nicaragua without resorting to direct military intervention.

A report the U.S. President sent to Congress on 3 April gives an idea of Washington's plans. We have available to us, it says, a number of political methods of promoting the attainment of our goals. Two options are possible. "First, we could, by means of exerting effective pressure, seek to change the Sandinists' behavior and at the same time help to strengthen the political, economic, and military potential of the countries directly threatened by danger; or, second, we could refrain from exerting pressure and concentrate our efforts on attempts to curb the Sandinists' influence by giving aid to the neighboring countries."

So, pressure or restraint? The President rejects the second option because it is "passive," and embraces the first option, the "strategy of strong pressure," which envisages a decisive U.S. role in increasing the "contra" numbers and the effectiveness of their actions.

The next day, 4 April, R. Reagan published his plan for "peacemaking" in Central America, which demanded that the Nicaraguan Government reduce the republic's Armed Forces; "absolutely and finally" stop granting aid to rebels and terrorists; create a "legitimate pluralist democratic political structure"; and expel foreign military advisers and renounce friendly relations with the USSR.

This program, brazen and cynical in its imperialist frankness, envisages, in essence, the total surrender of the revolution to the counterrevolution. This program is called the "Reagan plan." Yet, to be fair, it should be observed that we are dealing with a case of flagrant plagiarism. The "Reagan plan" is the Nicaraguan counterrevolution's plan. It was formulated in the so-called "San Jose Declaration" signed 1 March by the leaders of armed counterrevolutionary organizations and political emigres. The Sandinists were given an ultimatum: Unless "national dialogue," that is, government talks with the "contras," begin by 20 April, "national resistance" will flare up in the country. In his plan, Reagan "requested" the counterrevolutionaries to extend the ultimatum to 1 June. It seems they "agreed."

At the same time, R. Reagan started a kind of "arm-twisting" operation. Its purpose is to make the American parliament let the administration spend an additional \$14 million on aid to the "contras." By U.S. scales \$14 million is not real money, but it was not the sum that was important, it was the principle: to legalize and legitimize the possibility of spending money to arm, train, and support the "contras."

As a rule, the White House's arguments have not been conspicuous for their novelty: the "export of revolution," with which the Sandinists are concerned day and night and which is a threat to pro-American regimes; the drawing of Nicaragua into the "Soviet orbit," which jeopardizes U.S. "vital interests"; and the appearance in Nicaragua of followers of Al-Qadhdhafi and the Ayatollah Khomeyni. The Americans have apparently already become accustomed to the thought that, if they so much as blink, a red flag with a hammer and sickle on it will be raised over the White House. And what if it looks as if the United States is going to be turned into the "United Jamahiriyyah" and the green banner of Islam will flutter over Washington? Then you would have to fork out not 14, but 140 million for salvation...That is how the administration frightened people, and that is apparently what it believed.

But by no means all the Americans believed it. Ritual lamentations about "trampled democracy" could not conceal the crux of the matter.

"...You should not dupe people," N. Mineta, member of the House of Representatives, stated. "If we call things by their names, the administration is asking Congress to allocate American money for the overthrow of another country's government." And that is the crux of the matter. No verbal subterfuges by the U.S. Administration will help...

"Subterfuges" is too tactful a term. In mid-April the Washington Institute of Political Studies published a report: "Challenge to Congress: Reagan's Track Record of Lies and Illegal Acts in Central America." The report lists 70 cases where the administration has deceived or misled Congress. Presenting the report, Senator T. Harkin described the present policy of the White House, which tries to eradicate by force of arms everything which it does not agree with, which it does not understand, and which it fears, as "international McCarthyism." Protesting against the hypocrisy of the administration, which has all but declared a "holy war" on terrorism, Congressman G. Brown said: "By supporting the 'contras,' the United States is openly supporting terrorism as a means of achieving political goals." Strictly speaking, that must be the case. If R. Reagan equates the fascists and their victims, if he is prepared to pay tribute to dead SS men, then why not fork out millions for the living perpetrators of their cause, the Nicaraguan "contras"...

Incidentally, R. Reagan has recently been indulging in risky parallels. For instance, he likened the "contras" to America's "founding fathers." I am not inclined to idealize even the "fathers" themselves, but in their wildest dreams they could not have imagined that a President of the United States, which they founded, would compare them to killers and thugs in the service of the CIA.

The polemic between the White House and Congress was given particular intensity by the fact that it was taking shape against the background of the approaching 10th anniversary of the U.S. being driven out of Vietnam. But such reminiscences hardly have any effect on R. Reagan personally. When he was a candidate for governor of California, when the Americans were just beginning to increase forces in Vietnam, he declared: "We can pave over the whole country, mark it out, and be home by Christmas." The Americans returned home not by Christmas 1965, but by Easter 1975. Yet for the current President, a little error which he made in the past has no significance. All the same, R. Reagan believes, with his characteristically bold attitude toward the facts, the Americans won in Vietnam. This frightens the Americans, because it threatens them with another "victory." It also frightens congressmen. "I do not think the President will rest," T.O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives, has said, "until our troops, our boys are in Central America." Is not that why the House of Representatives rejected the President's proposal in Congress?

But the brave guys in the White House and its surrounds are not despondent. They have announced the ending of all foreign economic ties with Nicaragua. They do not exclude breaking off diplomatic relations. They are seeking, and finding, other, nongovernmental channels for granting aid to armed detachments of the "contras."

They are very active because they are afraid of Nicaragua, just as they were afraid of Chile under Allende or Grenada under Bishop, just as they are afraid of Cuba. But they are not afraid in the way that the weak fear the strong. The United States is presumably rather stronger than Grenada, and even Cuba...They are afraid in a different way. They are afraid as King George III of England was afraid of the North American colonists who decided they could do without the mother country, just as the world bourgeoisie was and is afraid of all who have decided to live without capitalists and landowners.

They are afraid of Nicaragua because the revolutionary power in that country means the beginning of the end for U.S. hegemony in Central America. That power shows that pro-American tyrannical regimes are not omnipotent.

They are afraid of Nicaragua and are therefore doing everything possible to ensure that the counterrevolution triumphs, that yesterday and the day before returns, and that people in Managua once again bow down before "Uncle Sam," the rich uncle with the big stick.

Trying to justify their policy and demonstrate its promising nature, certain supporters of the Nicaraguan "contras" claim that the period of anti-Western, anti-American uprisings has passed or is passing. Today, not only in Nicaragua, but in Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Cambodia, and Afghanistan, the "rebels" are against "Marxist" regimes oriented toward the East. In general, they argue, the wind of history is now blowing westward. The conclusion is as follows: By granting military aid to "anti-Soviet risings," the United States is acting entirely in the spirit of the times.

This conclusion probably acts as an analgesic on some people. But in vain. The breakthrough to new levels of civilization in the former colonial and semicolonial periphery has never gone smoothly. General social backwardness, inertia, habits, and the forces of the old, departing world pull backward. The new world is born in torment, goes through inevitable errors, and encounters crises and backward movements. Hence the possibility of risings, separatist movements, the splitting of groups and organizations which made the revolution; in a word, the possibility of counterrevolutionary flareups and movements. The more so in that such flareups and movements, if not directly provoked, are at least actively supported from abroad.

But it would be a dangerous and naive mistake to see only the zigzags of the revolutionary process, forgetting that it is, after all, a revolutionary process. Reaction can still go into the counterattack in certain sectors, but no more than that. The wind of history swells the sails of the future and whoever helps the forces of the past is doomed to defeat.

Of course, today nobody can predict in all its vital fullness and specificity the development of events in Central America or the Caribbean. The history of the future is rich in probabilities. But whatever Washington may say or do, however many millions they may spend, the future belongs not to the counterrevolution, but to the revolution.

That is precisely what they are afraid of...

NICARAGUAN EMBARGO APPLIED 'IN COMPLETE ISOLATION'

LD072006 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 85

[Vitaliy Sobolev commentary]

[Text] The discriminatory measures in the sphere of economic relations with Nicaragua, which have been announced by the U.S. Administration, take effect today. Here is a news commentary by Vitaliy Sobolev:

Starting today, in order to comply with the wishes of their government, two U.S. shipping companies that used to import Nicaraguan bananas, coffee, and other products to the U.S. will have to find something else to do. In view of the present crisis in the shipping business that will not be all that easy. Another 19 U.S. companies which have enterprises in Nicaragua will now be looking for roundabout ways of obtaining spare parts from the U.S.

The Nicaraguans, who are assessing the damage caused by the cutting off of economic relations with the U.S., reckon that they will be able to find buyers for their bananas. Under the Somoza dictatorship the country's economy was entirely geared to U.S. requirements, but now these shackles have been thrown off to a considerable extent. Exports to and imports from the U.S. lately have made up 10 to 15 percent of Nicaragua's foreign trade. But even if some difficulties are indeed caused by shortage of U.S. spare parts, they are hardly likely to provide U.S. leaders with the kind of satisfaction that can compensate them for the latest political defeat suffered as a result of the new anti-Nicaraguan action. The U.S. is applying today's sanctions in complete isolation. An analyst for the American AP news agency drew the following gloomy conclusion. Not a single other country has joined in this embargo, and that includes the countries of Central America. The White House was unable to convince anybody that Nicaragua poses a threat to the U.S. The absurdity of this allegation is obvious.

President Reagan even blamed the Nicaraguans because their president, Ortega, visited the USSR and other socialist countries. Of course, Washington is not accustomed to the fact that a leader of a Central American country did not seek prior permission from the State Department. For other states in the world, however, this is, of course, not a valid argument. It has just been reported that Brazil, Uruguay, Ecuador, and Peru, as represented by their present and newly-elected presidents, have expressed opposition to the U.S. sanctions. The Latin Americans are very sensitive to the fact that the U.S. is forcibly imposing its wishes on a brotherly country and trampling its treaty with Nicaragua, the OAS Charter, and international law in general underfoot.

It may be a coincidence, I don't know, but Reagan timed the present discriminatory measures to coincide with Human Rights Day, which he himself proclaimed. In doing so he once again displayed his true attitude to the rights both of individuals and entire peoples. In condemning the U.S. sanctions prominent politicians in various countries, including developed bourgeois countries, point out that these measures are exacerbating the situation in Central America and impeding the search for a peaceful solution of the region's problems being carried out by the Contadora Group. At a time when the U.S. Administration has embarked on large-scale economic aggression against the Nicaraguan people, support for Nicaragua and increased efforts to promote a just political settlement in Central America become still more important.

U.S. TO SEND 24 MILITARY ADVISERS TO COSTA RICA

LD071011 Moscow TASS in English 0801 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Washington May 7 TASS -- Having announced economic blockade of Nicaragua, Washington simultaneously intensifies military pressure on that sovereign country. The Pentagon has announced that 24 American military "advisers" from the notorious "Special Forces" are to be sent on May 15 to Costa Rica to an area adjacent to the frontier with Nicaragua where they will train four companies of Costa Rica's security forces, "in conditions approached to the maximum to combat ones".

The provocative character of that venture is obvious. As is noted by the AP news agency, American "advisers" will train Costa Rican soldiers in scorched land tactics in a small village near the frontier with Nicaragua. Washington has long been seeking to draw Costa Rica, located south of Nicaragua, to the undeclared war against the Sandinist revolution. It is not ruled out that Costa Rica might be turned in the future into a springboard for armed raids also by American troops into Nicaragua.

COMMENTATOR DENOUNCES CHON'S U.S. VISIT

SK061210 Moscow International Service in Korean 1330 GMT 5 May 85

[Station commentator Sergeyev]

[Text] South Korean dictator Chon Tu-hwan recently ended his U.S. junket. In Washington, he had talks with President Reagan, Secretary of State Shultz, and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Vessey. As foreign observers noted, the results of the discussions go far beyond the framework of bilateral relations between the United States and South Korea. This is revealed by the White House chief's statement that regular consultations will be held regarding political life in Northeast Asia in addition to the annual consultations on security matters between Seoul and Washington.

It is clear that the United States has taken another step forward on the road to realizing its plot to form a triangular military alliance between the United States, Japan, and South Korea. The Pentagon's intention to significantly increase additional dollar aid to its faithful South Korean servant should also be viewed in this perspective. This is aid in addition to the \$230 million that Seoul is supposed to receive this year for the modernization of its Air Force.

It is evident that the issue of the outright trampling of human rights in South Korea was not raised at the talks. On the eve of Chon Tu-hwan's junket, a group of U.S. congressmen had already asserted that the issue should be discussed. This is not surprising. Whenever Washington finds it disadvantageous to U.S. vital interests, it decides to close its eyes to such trivial matters. Washington employs all hypocritical means to hide the true objective of its policy toward Asia and the Pacific region.

Such an objective is well known. Such an objective lies in the scheme to perpetuate the occupation of South Korea in order to threaten not only the DPRK, but also other independent countries in the region by holding onto the Korean peninsula. This is proven by Reagan's remark in a meeting with Chon Tu-hwan that strength is the most dependable way to peace. This is, of course, the way to a U.S.-style peace. However, the Asian people are unwilling to comply with the hegemonistic [paekwonjuuijok] ambition of the United States. There exists a realistic basis that can turn the memory of the danger [words indistinct] into a memory of peace and friendly relations with neighbors. Such a basis is found in the constructive proposals made by the DPRK's SPA [Supreme People's Assembly] a short while ago. The Soviet Union and many other countries warmly support this proposal.

USSR PLANS TO PARTICIPATE IN SEOUL SPORTS EVENTS

SK080115 Seoul YONHAP in English 0109 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 8 (YONHAP) -- The Soviet Union plans to participate in the world judo championships and the world archery meet to be held in Seoul this fall, Yuri Tchesnokov, a member of the Soviet Olympic Committee, said here Tuesday. Tchesnokov, vice president of the International Volleyball Federation (FIVB), made the remarks at a news conference held at the Japanese press center after arriving here from Seoul earlier in the day. During his visit to South Korea, he inspected Olympic facilities in Seoul. Tchesnokov also gave an indication that the Soviet Union is prepared to participate in the Seoul Olympics in 1988, by recalling the remark made in March by Soviet Olympic Committee Chairman Marat Gramov that "the time has come to prepare for the forthcoming Olympics." The world judo championships will be held Sept. 26-29 and the world archery meet Sept. 30-Oct. 6.

DOLGIKH BEGINS VISIT TO CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD071812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the Czechoslovak Government, a USSR party-government delegation, led by Comrade Dolgikh, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Prague today for the festivities in connection with the 40th anniversary of Czechoslovakia's liberation and the victory over Hitlerite fascism. Also today, the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Dolgikh laid wreaths at the monument to Soviet soldiers at Prague's Olsany Cemetery.

Meets with Husak

LD072308 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, has received the USSR delegation led by Comrade Dolgikh. Gustav Husak stated that the heroism of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War gave the Czechs and the Slovaks strength in their national liberation struggle. In the 40 years since the war's end, Czechoslovak-Soviet relations have broadened and strengthened in all spheres of life.

The head of the Soviet delegation awarded Comrade Husak and other party and state leaders of the Republic the anniversary medal "40 Years of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45."

The leader of the CSSR awarded the Soviet guests memorial anniversary medals on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet Army's liberation of Czechoslovakia.

A talk took place between Comrades Husak and Dolgikh in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

MILITARY LEADERS RECEIVE CSSR STATE HONORS

LD072235 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] High state awards of Czechoslovakia were presented to prominent Soviet military leaders today at the Czechoslovak Embassy in the USSR. The Order of Klement Gottwald was presented to Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR minister of defense. The Order of Victorious February was conferred upon Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander-in-chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member-states; and Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister.

The high awards were presented by Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee on behalf of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Also present at the ceremony was Zavadil, Czechoslovak ambassador to the USSR.

TASS CITES HUSAK PRAVDA ARTICLE ON LIBERATION

LD081118 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2216 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) -- "The important lesson of World War II demands that the peoples of the world, irrespective of differences in views and persuasions, should jointly work to prevent the fire of a new war from flaring up on earth." "That is why celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism are inseparably linked with the key task of the present day -- to work to prevent nuclear war, to terminate the race in nuclear arms and eliminate all types of nuclear weapons" -- Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, writes in today's PRAVDA. [8 May]

"During the years of the antifascist struggle, the Czechoslovak people trod a road full of suffering. They will never forget the base collusion of the four imperialist powers in Munich in the fall of 1938, when Great Britain and France betrayed Czechoslovakia and colluded with Hitler and Mussolini on its effective liquidation. Munich simultaneously meant the shameful political and moral collapse of the Czechoslovak bourgeoisie and of its internal policy and foreign policy orientation.

"The people of Czechoslovakia will also never forget," G. Husak says, "that it was the Soviet Union that was ready to give it military aid against Hitler's aggression. The USSR resolutely denounced and never recognized the Munich diktat."

Noting the importance of the Czechoslovak-Soviet postwar Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in December 1943, the Czechoslovak leader continues:

"In the spirit of that treaty, the Soviet Union gave our national liberation struggle all-around aid and support. In the international arena it unconditionally advocated Czechs' and Slovaks' right to the rebirth of their united sovereign state."

"The historic victory over Hitlerite fascism and Japanese militarism opened a new phase in world development and international relations," Gustav Husak writes. "The heroism of the Soviet people and their example added strength, above all, to the working class, the mass of the people who rose to the revolutionary struggle for independence and freedom in many countries. In a number of states, including Czechoslovakia, national-democratic revolutions developed into socialist revolutions. Their victory marked the beginning of the construction of a new society in these countries, the formation of the world system of socialism.

"Revolutionary processes have gained a new scope. The world has changed substantially. The sphere of dominance of imperialism has shrunk. The just struggle of the mass of the people for national independence and freedom has shaken to its foundations and destroyed the colonial prison of peoples. Dozens of new independent states emerged on the ruins of the world colonial system."

[Moscow TASS in English at 0808 GMT on 8 May in its report on Husak's article carries the following additional material at this point:

"Imperialist forces, however, did not want and do not want to put up with that legitimate historical process", Gustav Husak writes.

"They are trying to reverse it, to impose its rule on the world. That is why today those forces arbitrarily establish 'spheres of their vital interests', fan up conflicts in many regions of the world, and are trying to quell the struggle for independence with pressure and violence. They feverishly intensify the race in arms in a bid to achieve strategic military superiority over the Warsaw Treaty member-states.

"The Czechoslovak people does not and cannot remain indifferent to those attempts, cannot sit cross-handed, watching how U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons are being deployed near the western frontier of its homeland", Gustav Husak writes. "It also cannot regard with indifference plans of the Washington administration to militarize outer space. That is why the people of Czechoslovakia in full measure takes part in efforts of all socialist countries to safeguard the peace, and actively supports the well known peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, including the stance of the U.S.S.R. in the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space arms, for the sake of preventing an arms race in space and terminating it on earth." The TASS English version then concludes at this point.]

In this connection, G. Husak notes that the extension of the Warsaw Pact's validity for a further period, sealed recently in Warsaw by the signatures of high-level representatives of fraternal countries, is the sole correct step from the point of view of the present alarming international situation.

The existence and might of the defensive community of member-states of the Warsaw Pact remains a decisive factor in maintaining universal peace, because they serve as an insurmountable barrier to the aggressive desires of imperialism. The Warsaw Pact will not allow the NATO bloc to achieve military-strategic superiority. That is our duty to our contemporaries and to future generations.

"The cornerstone of Czechoslovakia's foreign policy orientation is friendship with the Soviet Union," G. Husak writes in conclusion. "It is on the strong basis of the Czechoslovak-Soviet alliance that our political, economic, and social confidence and our people's international security rest. That is why we develop and preserve this alliance and will guard it vigilantly as the main testament of our national liberation struggle."

BULGARIA'S ZHIVKOV RECEIVES KAPITONOV DELEGATION

LD072309 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In Sofia today, Todor Zhivkov received the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Kapitonov. During a conversation held in a cordial atmosphere, the Bulgarian leader noted the historic importance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War and the important role played by the Soviet Union in the struggle to curb the arms race and to bring about detente in international relations. The head of the Soviet delegation stressed the fruitful nature of Soviet-Bulgarian relations, which are growing stronger.

Todor Zhivkov presented Comrade Kapitonov with the Georgi Dimitrov Order which he has been awarded for his contribution to the strengthening of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship and all-around cooperation between the two parties, countries, and peoples.

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Also today the Soviet delegation laid wreaths at the Georgi Dimitrov Mausoleum and the memorial to Vladimir Ilich Lenin in Sofia.

RYZHKOV ADDRESSES POLISH MEETING ON WAR

LD072254 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Many thousands of people attended a meeting in the Polish city of Wroclaw today. It was devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism and the recovery of Poland's western and northern lands. The meeting was attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and other Polish party and state leaders, and by a Soviet party and government delegation headed by Comrade Ryzhkov. The participants in the festivities were addressed by Comrade Jaruzelski.

The speech by Comrade Ryzhkov was warmly received. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government, and all the Soviet people, he conveyed to the fraternal Polish people warm congratulations on the 40th anniversary of victory and sincere wishes for successes in the construction of socialist Poland. The victory over fascism, Comrade Ryzhkov said, began a new page in the history of mankind. The peoples of a number of countries in Europe, Asia, and Latin America broke with the capitalist system and embarked on a path of socialist development. The experience of building a new society constantly confirms the mighty creative opportunities of our cooperation. For 30 years now, the Warsaw Pact has been an important defender of the fraternal peoples' revolutionary gains and a reliable guarantee of the inviolability of the borders of our states, of the preservation of peace. That is precisely why it was decided to extend the treaty. This decision accords with the vital interests of our peoples. In conclusion, Comrade Ryzhkov conveyed wishes for happiness and prosperity to all the Polish people.

MARTYNOV-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR SFRY 7 MAY

LD071455 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Presidency of the SFRY, a USSR state delegation led by Comrade Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, left Moscow today for Belgrade to take part in the festive events being held in connection with the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitlerite fascism. The delegation includes Comrade Voss, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Comrade Rodionov, USSR ambassador to Yugoslavia. At the airport the delegation was seen off by Comrade Bodyul, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Also present was Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR.

ROMANIAN ENVOY ON 'STRENGTHENING' OF USSR TIES

LD062322 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] A news conference was held today at the Romanian Embassy in Moscow. Dudas, Romanian ambassador to the Soviet Union, said that the Romanian people pay deep respects to the memory of servicemen of the heroic Soviet Army which suffered numerous losses in the struggle to drive the Hitlerite hordes from Romanian soil. Bearing the greatest weight of the war on its shoulders, it played a decisive role in achieving victory. The ambassador stressed the steadfast strengthening of the fraternal friendship and cooperation between Romania and the Soviet Union.

'TEXT' OF GORBACHEV MESSAGE TO THATCHER

LD072212 Moscow TASS in English 2137 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 8 TASS -- Follows the full text of Mikhail Gorbachev's telegram to Margaret Thatcher:

Her Excellency

The Right Honourable

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher, M.P.

Prime Minister of Great Britain

Dear Madame Prime Minister,

On this day of the memorable jubilee - the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism in the Second World War -- the comradeship-in-arms of the states of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, in which both our countries participated, is warmly recalled in the Soviet Union. The Soviet people, who exerted gigantic efforts and made huge sacrifices for the sake of delivering mankind from fascist tyranny, harbours feelings of respect for the gallantry of the British people who made a substantial contribution to achieving the victory.

Peace has been reigning on European soil for forty years. Proceeding from the existing post-war territorial-political realities in Europe it is important to go on preserving and strengthening the foundations of security, peace and cooperation on the continent as laid down in the decisions of the Crimea and Potsdam conferences and confirmed in the Helsinki Final Act.

The experience which the peoples of our countries lived through shows that war should be fought against before it breaks out. In order to prevent a new world war a climate of confidence and mutual understanding among peoples is urgently needed, as well as consistent efforts by all states aimed at stopping a dangerous build-up of nuclear arms, preventing the militarization of space, and removing the military threat hanging over the world. The Soviet Union is prepared to cooperate with Great Britain -- its former ally in the anti-Hitlerite coalition -- in achieving these noble goals.

On this memorable day please accept, Madame Prime Minister, sincere wishes of peace and prosperity to the people of Great Britain.

M. Gorbachev

[Moscow TASS in English at 2133 GMT on 7 May in a report on Gorbachev's message to Thatcher adds: In a reply telegram Margaret Thatcher conveyed her best wishes to Mikhail Gorbachev and the Soviet people and noted that "the experience of these 40 years points to the vital importance of our efforts to work patiently and realistically for better understanding and co-operation between our two countries and peoples, acknowledging our mutual desire for security and lasting peace."]

FOREIGN MINISTRY CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH FRANCE

LD071343 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TASS) -- Soviet-French political consultations were held on 6-7 May at the USSR Foreign Ministry, during which there took place an in-depth exchange of opinions on issues to do with averting an arms race in space and banning chemical weapons and on other disarmament problems. The sides also held a detailed discussion of the state of affairs at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures, Security, and Disarmament in Europe. Senior staff from foreign policy departments in both countries took part in the consultations.

FRENCH WAR VETERAN COMMENTS ON GORBACHEV MESSAGE

LD071405 Moscow TASS in English 1202 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Paris May 7 TASS -- We received with great satisfaction Mikhail Gorbachev's reply to the National Council of the French Republican Association of War Veterans and Victims, said Jean Siradeau, editor-in-chief of REVEIL DES COMBATANTS, the journal issued by this organization.

This is the first reply to our appeal, he said in a TASS interview, adding that the organization had not yet received any reply from U.S. President Reagan to whom it had sent a similar message.

Jean Siradeau positively assessed the Soviet position at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, as described in Mikhail Gorbachev's reply. The proposal for the USSR and the USA to impose, for the duration of the Geneva talks, a moratorium on the development, including scientific research, testing and deployment of strike space armaments, to freeze offensive strategic armaments, and halt the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is an important political gesture of good will, he said.

This proposal appears especially important these days, in view of the approaching 40th anniversary of the victory over nazism, Jean Siradeau said. We think that this jubilee year should become a year of peace and disarmament.

KUZNETSOV RECEIVES NEW CYPRIOT AMBASSADOR

LD071257 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- Mikhail E. Sierifis, the ambassador of the Republic of Cyprus to the Soviet Union, presented in the Kremlin today his credentials to Vasilii Kuznetsov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Following the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches Vasilii Kuznetsov and Mikhail E. Sierifis had a friendly conversation.

CPSU DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SAN MARINO 3 MAY

PM070752 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation Returns"]

[Text] The CPSU delegation headed by M.G. Voropayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, returned to Moscow from San Marino 3 May.

CROMYKO HOLDS TALKS WITH PDRY AMBASSADOR

LD081036 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 8 May (TASS) — Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR minister of foreign affairs, received Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn, ambassador of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen to the Soviet Union.

During a conversation held in a friendly atmosphere, certain questions of Soviet-South Yemen relations were discussed, and a mutual desire for their further development of the firm basis of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and PDRY was confirmed. Concerning the situation in the Middle East, Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union will continue to come out on the side of the Arab countries and people in their fight against the aggression of Israel, which enjoys U.S. support. The Soviet Union will do everything in its power to promote an all-embracing and just Middle East settlement, without which the establishment of lasting peace in that region is impossible.

Salih Abu Bakr ibn Hasanayn expressed gratitude for the all-round aid which the USSR gives Democratic Yemen, and highly appreciated the Soviet Union's principled, friendly position regarding the Arabs.

IZVESTIYA CARRIES BIOGRAPHY OF SUDAN LEADER

PM080801 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 5 May 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Who's Who": "Siwar al-Dhahab"]

[Text] As a result of the coup d'etat in Sudan, a Supreme Military Council has been set up, taking on full power in the country. Its chairman is Colonel General 'A.R. Siwar al-Dhahab, commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces.

'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab was born in 1934 in the city of Omdurman. In 1954 he entered military academy, graduating in 1958 as a senior lieutenant. He furthered his military education in Britain and Jordan, and is a graduate of the An-Nasir Higher Military Academy in Cairo. He belongs to the religious-political organization (Al-Khatmiya). He is married, with two sons and three daughters. After serving in active units, Siwar al-Dhahab was appointed military attache in Uganda. He held a number of posts in the Sudanese Army military leadership. In March 1985 he was appointed minister of defense and commander in chief of the Sudanese Armed Forces.

The new head of state has proclaimed Sudan's adherence to the principles of nonalignment and the UN Charter and has called for an improvement in relations with all countries. The head of state has declared the need to transfer power in the country to a civilian government after a transitional period, which is to end with free elections. The ban on the activity of political organizations, including the Communist Party, has been lifted and political prisoners have been freed. Siwar al-Dhahab has expressed his intention of handing over for trial those figures in the Numayri regime guilty of embezzeling public funds. While noting the urgent need to resolve economic problems basically from the country's own resources, he simultaneously called for the continuation of foreign aid and expressed his readiness to fulfill the terms imposed on the country by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

U.S., ISRAELI POLICIES IN MIDDLE EAST VIEWED

LD062219 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 85

[First of two talks by journalist Pavel Demchenko: "Washington's Stalemates and a Realistic Solution"]

[Text] The Western press, and even some Arab newspapers, have described the current situation in the Middle East as one of stalemate. This is explained in following manner: Israel occupies Arab territories and violates the Palestinians' legitimate rights, but the Arabs themselves cannot defend their interests. Therefore, the only way out of this situation is to rely on the United States and to entrust it with the problems of a settlement in the Middle East.

It is apparent that Al-Sadat's statement that 99 percent of the cards in the Middle East game are held by Washington is manifested here. Al-Sadat died a long time ago and his history has condemned his kneeling before America, which caused the Egyptian people many misfortunes. But what has happened is that Al-Sadat's followers appear every now and then, and of course they do not work openly like the late Egyptian president, but condemn him with words and describe him as defeatist. However, it looks impossible to solve any of the problems of the occupied territory without Washington, even the Palestinian problem. What is the basis of the so-called statement and are the hopes pinned on Washington actually justified?

It first must be said that the Americans themselves spread propaganda on their behalf in matters concerning the Middle East. This propaganda finds fertile soil because of the division and disunity prevailing in the Arab world. The Arab world has perhaps never been so divided as it is today. Many Arab governments, preoccupied with their internal affairs or narrow regional interests, have turned their backs on the struggle against Israeli expansion and on supporting the Palestinians, the Syrians and the Lebanese, who are defending their rights with words, actions, and arms. Lebanon is bleeding, while the Arab world, with the exception of Syria and some others, is merely looking on like spectators. There is little indication of the effect of the long-standing Iraqi-Iranian conflict. Suffice it to say that a number of Arab governments support Iraq while others sympathize with Iran.

The war instilled fear in some Arab governments of the possible spread of the so-called Islamic revolution being advocated by Iranian religious leaders. This has diverted their attention and financial resources away from the front hostile to Zionism. This split creates an ideal atmosphere for Israeli expansionism, which now primarily manifests itself in the efforts to retain the Palestinian territories and the occupied Golan Heights and to consolidate the land in order to move on to new occupations later.

The division also creates the necessary basis for U.S. diplomatic maneuvers. It is no longer a secret that the United States is now trying to revive the Camp David process by drawing in some Arab countries other than Egypt. This was the aim of the recent visit by White House special envoy Richard Murphy to the Middle East. He visited Jordan, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and Israel and tried to persuade the Arabs to accept almost direct talks with Israel on conditions that exclude PLO participation in them and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state. It goes without saying that he received the reply he deserved in Syria and his tour did not bring the results Tel Aviv and Washington had expected. However, the United States is not giving up. U.S. Secretary of State Shultz is to head for the Middle East in the next few days, which means that the U.S. maneuvers to impose settlement conditions on the Arabs suitable to Washington and Tel Aviv will continue.

AMBASSADOR TO KUWAIT DISCUSSES MIDEAST SITUATION

LD061536 Kuwait KUNA in English 1228 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Kuwait, May 6 (KUNA) -- The Soviet ambassador to Kuwait Pogos S. Akopov said Monday his country's top global priority was to prevent the breakout of a nuclear war and urged all states of the world to sign the proposed Soviet treaty on non-use of force in international relations. Commenting on regional wars in the Middle East, Akopov emphasized that Moscow has been calling for a halt of conflicts on the basis of just solutions. Akopov was addressing a press conference jointly held by the socialist bloc ambassadors to Kuwait marking the 40th anniversary of the end of the Second World War. Akopov was flanked by the ambassadors of Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic, and the charge d'affaires of Poland, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.

On the Iraq-Iran war, the ambassador noted that Moscow was coordinating its efforts with the Gulf states to help bring the bloody conflict to an end. The GDR Ambassador Arne Seifert commented that regional wars all over the world, including the Middle East, are being ignited by "imperialist circles which reap colossal financial benefit from such wars." Those have realized "that it is much more profitable to destroy a city than to build one," the GDR ambassador added.

Shifting to the Palestinian question, Akopov reiterated Moscow's stance which advocates a just solution of the Palestinian question which would ensure the fulfillment of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights including the foundation of an independent Palestinian state. A just settlement would also put an end to the Israeli occupation of territories seized by Israel since 1967, he added. Moscow, he said, is striving to ensure peace for Middle East countries "and any attempts to jeopardize this principled Soviet position would surely flop." But the Soviet ambassador stressed that to attain durable peace in the region the Arab countries have to unite their efforts and positions -- "a move without which they cannot defeat Israel."

Asked to comment on reports of a rift between Moscow and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Akopov said he had no knowledge of any differences between the two sides. But he emphasized that Moscow recognizes the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, adding that "contacts between the Soviet leadership and PLO chief Yasir 'Arafat are continuous." He, however, declined to comment on 'Arafat's agreement with King Husayn of Jordan last February on joint approach towards a Middle East settlement. "I do not have official instructions" (to comment), he said.

Asked about the possibility of the Soviet Union establishing diplomatic relations with Gulf countries other than Kuwait, Akopov said Moscow was ready for such a move "because it is unnatural in our modern world not to have diplomatic relations among states." But he noted that Moscow maintains diplomatic contacts with Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates, though diplomatic missions are not exchanged between Moscow and these respective states.

Responding to another question, the ambassador lauded the peace efforts of the Non-Aligned Movement, saying "it has a significant role in stabilizing the global situation."

NICARAGUA'S ORTEGA CONCLUDES VISIT TO PRAGUE

LD071300 Moscow TASS in English 1243 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Prague May 7 TASS -- Daniel Ortega, president of Nicaragua, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, who had been staying in Czechoslovakia on a working visit, left Prague today.

CUBAN ENVOY SPEAKS ON ANNIVERSARY OF RELATIONS

LD062303 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] A press conference devoted to the 25th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between our countries has been held at the Republic of Cuba's Embassy in Moscow. Lionel Soto, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the Soviet Union and member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, spoke at the press conference.

In these days, Lionel Soto said, we are making two historic dates -- the 40th anniversary of establishment of the victory over fascism and the 25th anniversary of establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Cuba. Both these dates are interlinked, since the rout of Hitler's Germany, in which the Soviet Union played a decisive role, opened the road to freedom and independence for many peoples. This was a victory of the forces of progress and socialism, which subsequently ensured forward movement of the revolution in Cuba as well. Lionel Soto noted that the Soviet Union came to Cuba's aid at the most difficult moment, when imperialist forces tried to suffocate the Cuban revolution using an economic blockade and the armed aggression of mercenaries. Throughout all these years, Cuban-Soviet cooperation has been a model of disinterested internationalist aid aimed at solving the Cuban economy's most urgent problems and at eliminating the very grave inheritance left by the Batista dictatorship. The Cuban ambassador gave examples of how within the framework of this cooperation ever more complex national economic problems have been gradually resolved, and how with the aid of Soviet specialists new industries have been created and national cadres have been trained. Now, he stressed, more than 8,000 Cuban young men and women are gaining knowledge and acquiring a profession in 52 towns and 10 union republics in the Soviet Union. As an example of fruitful Soviet-Cuban cooperation, Lionel Soto named industrial projects being built on the island such as the mining metallurgical combine in Punta Gorda, the Juragua atomic power station, and the Santiago textile combine already in operation. He noted that Cuba's cooperation both with the Soviet Union and with other socialist countries in the CEMA framework serves the development of priority directions of the national economy, and accelerated development of science and technology, by which means Cuba is being brought up to the level of the most developed countries of the socialist community.

In conclusion, Lionel Soto, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba, expressed the profound conviction that multifaceted Soviet-Cuban ties will continue to strengthen for the good of the peoples of both countries.

WW II ANNIVERSARY WREATH-LAYING CEREMONIES HELD

LD081057 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Today Comrades Gorbachev, Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Gromyko, Ligachev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Tikhonov, Chebrikov, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Sokolov, Zimyanin, Nikonov, and Rusakov visited the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. With a minute's silence, the Soviet leaders paid their respects to the memory of the founder of the CPSU and the creator of the first socialist state in the world.

They then headed for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin Wall. Detachments of the Moscow Garrison were drawn up in parade formation there. The words "Your name is unknown -- your feat immortal" are carved on the blazing granite slab by the eternal flame. By the obelisks of the Hero Cities is an honor guard of Soviet troops. The combat banners are lowered. Music rings out.

The Soviet leaders approach the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and lay a wreath. On the red ribbon is the inscription "To those fell in the fighting for the freedom and independence of the socialist homeland. From the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers."

With a minute's silence they paid their respects to the memory of Soviet fighters who gave their lives in the name of the freedom and independence of the socialist fatherland and in the name of peace in the whole world. A triple gun salute thunders out. The Soviet Union's national anthem is played. Paying military tribute to the fallen heroes of the Great Patriotic War, military units pass by the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in the solemn march.

Together with the Soviet leaders, wreaths were laid at the Vladimir Ilich Lenin Mausoleum and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, Soviet military leaders, members of the Moscow City Gorkom Buro and the Moscow Gorispolkom, member of the Moscow Obkom Buro and the Moscow Oblispolkom Buro.

Wreaths were also laid from the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, from fighters of the USSR Armed Forces, the working people of Moscow, and the capital's oblast.

TV Shows Leaders

LD080718 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian and Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 0652 GMT on 8 May link to carry a live relay of wreath-laying ceremonies at the Lenin Mausoleum and Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Moscow.

At 0655 GMT scenes in Red Square are shown. Viewing stands are seen opposite the mausoleum by the GUM department store.

At 0657 GMT leaders of Soviet state and the Communist Party, military chiefs are seen taking their places by the mausoleum. They are led by Gorbachev. The video shows a group of leaders including Gorbachev and Gromyko. The leaders are then seen filing behind a large wreath carried by two soldiers. Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Tikhonov are seen in front of the mausoleum, at its entrance. Gorbachev adjusts the ribbons on the wreath, then bows his head. The leaders enter the mausoleum.

At 0700 GMT three soldiers march to the front of the mausoleum and present arms. Large limousines are seen driving through Red Square, and the Soviet leaders are said to be heading for the eternal flame by the Kremlin Wall. They are seen leaving the mausoleum.

At 0706 GMT the eternal flame by the Kremlin Wall is shown. And the Soviet leaders are seen entering the gardens by the flame. A long shot shows them filing behind a large wreath. The video again shows Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Tikhonov in front. They are followed by Romanov and Grishin in the next row. Solomentsev is also visible. Gorbachev is now seen advancing to adjust the ribbons on the wreath. He resumes his place with Gromyko and Tikhonov. Solomentsev, Romanov, and Grishin are now seen in the second row behind Gorbachev, Gromyko, and Tikhonov. The Soviet national anthem is then played.

At 0712 GMT a close-up of Gorbachev, flanked by Gromyko and Tikhonov, is shown. Chebrikov is then visible among the Soviet leaders. They chat in public and turn and face the military band drawn up in front of them.

At 0714 GMT, a march-past by troops commences. The soldiers are not carrying weapons. A view of the Soviet leaders looking on is shown. Ponomarev and Ligachev are visible in the group. Nikonov is also visible at the back. At 0717 GMT the march-past continues. One column after another passes the viewing stand. These columns are now carrying weapons.

At 0719 GMT Gorbachev begins to move off the viewing platform, and the relay ends.

GENERAL LUSHEV PREVIEWS 9 MAY MILITARY PARADE

LD071522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1440 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TASS) -- On 9 May, a military parade will take place in Moscow to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War. A TASS correspondent met Army General Petr Lushev, who will be commanding the parade, and asked him to talk about the forthcoming review of forces.

The festive parade devoted to the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War (1941-45) will be the 113th held in the Red Square, which will be greeting the heroes of the battles against fascism. On parade, under the battle standards of the fronts and the banners of famous units will be columns of Heroes of the Soviet Union, full holders of the Order of Glory, and participants in the historic parade of 1945. Generals and privates will march side by side. Composite columns of partisans and underground fighters, workers of the rear services and veterans of the Wojsko Polskie and the Czechoslovak People's Army will cross the square.

After them will come the students of military academies, and composite columns of troops of the airborne forces, border troops, marines, and internal forces.

The mechanized section will be opened by detachments of the legendary "T-34" tanks and self-propelled guns that routed the enemy on the field of battle in the Great Patriotic War. In the course of the parade we will see armored personnel carriers, tanks, columns of antiaircraft and missile units, and airborne forces.

The triumphal march of the forces of the Moscow Garrison, representatives of famous units of various arms of the forces and columns of veterans of the Great Patriotic War, the general said, will be a combat report to the CPSU Central Committee, to the Soviet Government and to the people of our homeland on the constant readiness of the Soviet Armed Forces to fulfill their patriotic and international duty.

DELEGATIONS CONTINUE ARRIVING FOR CELEBRATIONS

Bloc Countries

LD071940 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1750 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and of the USSR Council of Ministers, the following delegations have arrived in Moscow for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War:

The Bulgarian People's Republic, led by Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the Bulgarian People's Assembly;

The Hungarian People's Republic, led by Gaspar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, chairman of the Hungarian National Trade Union Council;

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by Army General Chu Huy Man, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the SRV State Council, chief of the Main Political Directorate of the Vietnam People's Army;

The DPRK, led by Pak Song-chol, member of the Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo, vice president of the DPRK;

The Republic of Cuba, led by Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Cuban Republic;

The Laos People's Democratic Republic [LPDR], led by Souphanouvong, member of the LPRP Central Committee Politburo, president of the LPDR and chairman of the LPDR Supreme People's Council;

The Mongolian People's Republic, led by Molomjants, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MPRP Central Committee;

The Polish People's Republic, led by Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee;

The Socialist Republic of Romania, led by Banc, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the RCP Central Committee;

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, led by Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee;

The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, led by Mikulik, member of the SFRY Presidium, member of the LCY Central Committee.

At the airport the delegations were met by: Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Grishin, Ligachev, Romanov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, Kuznetsov, Nikonov, Rusakov; by members of the CPSU Central Committee; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers of the USSR Comrades Baybakov, Talyzin, Shcherbina; members of the CPSU Central Committee Comrades Orlov, Rakhmanin, Savinkin, Stukalin, Chervonenko, Shalayev; candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Mochalin; member of the Central Auditing Commission of the CPSU Medvedev; Secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Menteshashvili; and other officials.

TV Shows Arrivals

LD072328 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT on 7 May as the eleventh item in the "Vremya" newscast carries an announcer-read report over video of the arrival of foreign communist delegations in Moscow for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory on the Great Patriotic War.

The video opens with a still of Moscow's Sheremetyevo Airport after which Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member Georgiev Todorov is seen being greeted in an arrivals lounge by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Viktor Chebrikov and USSR Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Nikolay Baybakov.

The video then shows Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Politburo member Sandor Gaspar being greeted by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Viktor Grishin; Chu Huy Man, Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member, being received by Secretary of the CPSU Savinkin; Korean Workers Party Central Committee Politburo member Pak Song-chol being welcomed by CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member Vasiliy Kuznetsov; a Cuban delegation being greeted by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Mikhail Solomentsev, followed by a shot of the delegation and Solomentsev in the arrivals lounge.

President Souphanouvong is then seen being greeted by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Viktor Nikonov; Demchigiyn Molomjants, Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo member, being welcomed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary Konstantin Rusakov with Tengiz Menteshashvili, Supreme Soviet Presidium deputy chairman, looking on in the background; Polish United Workers Party Central Committee Politburo member Jozef Czyrek being greeted by CPSU Central Committee Politburo member Grigoriy Romanov and Boris Shcherbina, USSR Council of Ministers deputy chairman; Iosif Banc, Romanian Communist Party Politburo Executive Committee member being welcomed by Yegor Ligachev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member, and Nikolay Talyzin, USSR Council of Ministers Presidium deputy chairman; Milos Jakeš, Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member being greeted by Geydar Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member; and Branko Mikulic, League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member being welcomed by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member.

Ponomarev Receives GDR Group

LD080840 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, a GDR delegation arrived in Moscow today for celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of victory. The delegation is headed by Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee. The delegation comprises Eberlein and Lorenz, first secretaries of the Magdeburg and Karl Marx Stadt district committees of the party; Aurich, first secretary of the Central Council of the Free German Youth Alliance; and Winkelmann, GDR ambassador in the USSR. The delegation was met at the airport by Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other officials.

Ligachev Meets PZPR's Czyrek

LD071921 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1750 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TASS) -- Yegor Ligachev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, met today with Jozef Czyrek, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, who has arrived in the Soviet Union at the head of the Polish Peoples Republic's party-government delegation for participation in the celebrations on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory.

In the course of the conversation, which passed in a warm friendly atmosphere, questions of cooperation between the CPSU and PZPR were discussed.

Vorotnikov Meets SFRY Group

LD071023 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0940 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow, 7 May (TANJUG) -- An SFRY delegation, including Branko Mikulic, member of the SFRY Presidency; Petar Matic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Colonel General Ilija Radakovic, deputy federal secretary for national defense, arrived today in Moscow where it will attend the festive celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. The delegation was met at Moscow airport by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, and high-ranking Soviet officials. Also present at the welcome was the Yugoslav ambassador to Moscow, Milojko Drulovic, who is joining the SFRY delegation as a member.

Japanese Delegations Arrive

LD072212 Moscow TASS in English 2149 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- The following delegations have arrived here for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism: the Japanese Communist Party led by Hiroshi Tachiki, member of the Standing Bureau of the Presidium of the party Central Committee; The Japanese Socialist Party led by I. Koyanagi, deputy chairman of the party Central Executive Committee.

Further Party Delegations

LD072158 Moscow TASS in English 2122 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- The following delegations arrived in the Soviet capital for the celebration of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism:

Of the Communist Party of Canada led by General Secretary of the Party William Kashtan,

Of the Progressive Party of the Working People of Cyprus (AKEL) led by General Secretary of the Party Ezekias Papaioannou,

Of the Socialist Party of Australia -- General Secretary of the Party Peter Symon,

Of the New Zealand Socialist Unity Party -- National Secretary of the party George Jackson,

Of the German Communist Party led by Deputy Chairman of the Party Hermann Gautier,

Of the Portuguese Communist Party headed by member of the Political Commission and Secretariat of the Central Committee of the party Fernando Blanqui Teixeira,

Of the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin consisting of members of the Bureau of the party's board Erich Zeigler, Hans Mahle,

Of the Italian Communist Party led by member of the Central Committee of the party, chairman of the National Association of Italian Guerrillas A. Boldrini,

Of the Communist Party of Belgium -- member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the party Robert Dussart,

Of the Communist Party of Great Britain led by member of the Political Committee of the party's executive Dave Priscott,

Of the Swiss Labour Party -- member of the Political Bureau of the party Pierre Gueniat,

Of the Australian Labour Party -- Vice-President of the party's Department of Victoria State S. Shapiro,

Of the Belgian Socialist Party -- Flemish Wing -- member of the party's Bureau O. Debunn,

Of the Belgian Socialist Party -- French-speaking wing -- member of the party's Bureau J. Vandoren,

Of the Labour Party of Great Britain headed by "shadow" Foreign Secretary of the Labourites Denis Healey,

Of the Italian Socialist Party -- Chairman of the National Assembly of the party, member of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International for Disarmament P. Vittorelli,

Of the Labour Party of New Zealand -- member of the Executive Committee of the party G. Lomex.

Turkish AAPSO Delegations

LD072312 Moscow TASS in English 2155 GMT 7 May 85

[Text] Moscow May 7 TASS -- The following delegations have arrived here for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of victory over fascism:

The Turkish Communist Party -- Haydar Kutlu, general secretary of the party Central Committee;

Nouri Abdul Razzak, acting president, secretary general of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization.

MARSHAL PETROV HOLDS ANNIVERSARY NEWS CONFERENCE

PM081104 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 May 85 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "The Grandeur of Our Victory. Press Conference for Soviet and Foreign Journalists"]

[Text] A press conference for Soviet and foreign journalists was organized on 6 May by the USSR Ministry of Defense, the Institute of Military History, the Soviet War Veterans Committee, and the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department. It was devoted to the world-historic significance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov, USSR first deputy defense minister, read a statement at the press conference. He said:

Not even time is capable of weakening or diminishing the significance of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War, when German fascism was routed, the Third Reich was consumed in the fire of battles, and the long-awaited peace dawned on the European Continent. "Victory in the Great Patriotic War," the CPSU Central Committee noted in its resolution, "was won by the Soviet people for the sake of peace and life on earth. Mankind owes its deliverance from the threat of fascist enslavement and its freedom to a vast degree to the world's first socialist state."

Soviet people's peaceful labor was interrupted by the Hitlerite invaders' treacherous attack on 22 June 1941. A lethal danger hung over the Land of the Soviets. By that time fascist Germany had captured France, Poland, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg, Yugoslavia, Greece, and other countries. No forces capable of halting the onslaught by Hitler's Wehrmacht could be found in the capitalist world. The "blitz" victories in Europe generated among the gangleaders of the fascist reich confidence in their ability to subordinate the entire world.

The Soviet Union stood in the Hitlerites' way to world domination. Fascist Germany deployed a vast army to attack it: 190 divisions (5.5 million men), 5,000 aircraft, 4,000 tanks, and almost 50,000 guns and mortars. Not a single state in the world at that time was capable of withstanding such a powerful military strike. Only the Soviet Union managed, under the most difficult conditions, to endure the dual with the strong and perfidious enemy and gain victory over him. By raising its hands against the progressive socialist social system German fascism signed its own death warrant. The whole Soviet people rose up to defend their motherland. Our country turned into a united military camp.

The Hitlerites waged a war of extermination against the Soviet people. They murdered and destroyed everything with sadistic cruelty. What was actually at issue was the question of the existence of the Soviet people and the Soviet socialist state. It was here, on the Soviet-German front, that the main battles of World War II were fought and the basic victorious results were achieved.

The battle for Moscow and the Battles of Stalingrad and Kursk were decisive events in the crushing of the fascist bloc's troops and ensured a fundamental turnaround in the course of World War II. The major strategic operations in the liberation of the Ukraine, Belorussia, and the Baltic region, and also the crushing blows delivered against the fascist troops by the Soviet Army in the battles for the liberation of Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia, and Germany itself, determined the outcome of the war.

The war in Europe ended in the gigantic battle for Berlin. A ring of fire consumed the remnants of the once-mighty army of the Third Reich.

The Hitlerites resisted with the desperation of the doomed, but the enemy was swept away and destroyed. The Soviet flag, the red flag of victory, was hoisted above the lair of fascism.

A worthy place in the struggle against the common enemy is occupied by the operations of American and British troops during the Normandy landings and subsequent combat operations. We also highly value the contribution made by other peoples to the rout of the Hitlerite fascist coalition.

The Soviet Union, loyal to its obligations as an ally, quickly regrouped its forces in the east and, in August 1945, routed Japan's million-strong Kwantung Army. Our Armed Forces deprived the Japanese militarists of all prospects of any further conduct of war and, together with the powers allied to us, forced them to accept the UN demand for unconditional capitulation.

The victory over the forces of fascism, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov stressed, had the most profound effect on the entire course of world development. It became the watershed that marked the start of a new era in human history and, in terms of its significance, it can be considered the most outstanding event of the 20th century.

The crushing of the aggressive forces of imperialism created favorable conditions for socialist revolutions in a number of countries and became a powerful stimulus for stepping up the class struggle in capitalist countries, for the stormy growth of the national liberation movement, and for the total collapse of the colonial system. All this generated fundamental changes in the correlation of forces in the international arena to the advantage of socialism and considerably expanded the opportunities for preserving peace on earth.

Today, from the vantage point of experience, we can perceive increasingly fully and clearly the great feat accomplished by the Soviet people. The viability and invincibility of the Soviet system were convincingly demonstrated. Socialism passed the trials of the war with honor in all the main spheres -- the economic, political, ideological, and military spheres.

The victory in the Great Patriotic War demonstrated the superiority of Soviet military science and military art and the high standard of our military cadres' strategic leadership and combat skills. The Soviet Armed Forces frustrated Hitler's "blitzkrieg" plan and later, having taken the initiative, achieved a fundamental turning point in the war and crushed the strongest army of the capitalist world.

The conflagration of World War II engulfed 61 states and three-fourths of mankind. The price of the war, paid by all peoples, is beyond comparison: 55 million soldiers and civilians killed, 90 million wounded. This is a tragedy that must not be repeated.

The lessons of the war are of abiding significance because the present can be evaluated more profoundly on the basis of the past. In order to uphold peace we need concerted, coordinated, and energetic actions by all peace-loving forces against imperialism's aggressive and adventurist course.

This is particularly important today, when reactionary imperialist circles, primarily in the United States, ignoring the lessons of history, are pushing mankind toward the brink of the abyss by their actions, trying to attain military superiority over the USSR and its allies, and whipping up the arms race. U.S. imperialists are under the impression that, with the help of MX and Pershing missiles and "star wars," they will succeed in establishing their world hegemony.

However, these are futile illusions. There will never be a world shaped only in the American fashion. This will not happen because of the existence in the world of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, because of the existence of their collective might and their coordinated foreign policy course -- the course of peaceful coexistence.

Aggressive wars of conquest are alien to the Soviet Union as a socialist state. Our country has never desired, nor does it desire now, to compete with anyone along the tracks of the arms race, nor is it aiming at superiority over the United States and the NATO countries. However, experience of the past, analysis of current events, and also prediction of the probable future oblige us to devote unflagging attention to the strengthening of the Soviet motherland's defense capability.

The West is trying to intimidate people with the "Soviet military threat" and the Soviet Union's supposed "excessive armament" [sverkhvooruzhennost], but this is a deception. We have never done nor are we doing anything over and above what is necessary to ensure the security of the Soviet people and their allies. The equality between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO in terms of military-strategic forces has been confirmed by competent specialists on both sides. But military-strategic parity today is at such a high level as to make any further arms race senseless and extremely dangerous.

It is along this path that the Soviet Union is prepared to honestly resolve its share of tasks. It is doing this even unilaterally. It expects the United States of America to also do the same, in other words resolve its own share [of tasks] with total awareness of the responsibility lying with both great powers. "Opportunities for improving Soviet-U.S. relations," Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee emphasized, "and for ameliorating the overall international situation do exist. These opportunities must not be missed. They must be translated into specific policy and practical solutions."

During the grimmest years of World War II the USSR, the United States, Britain, and the other countries in the anti-Hitler coalition succeeded in uniting their efforts in the struggle against the common enemy, Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov said in conclusion. Displaying political will and state wisdom, they cooperated fruitfully in the seventies in the cause of curbing the arms race and improving the international situation. Joint efforts by our countries are particularly necessary today, when the world's peoples are celebrating the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism. No matter how complex and tense the present international situation may be, there still exist real chances to cool down the military threat and preserve peace and life on earth. These chances must not be missed. This is persistently demanded by the outcome and lessons of World War II, it is demanded by the interests of mankind.

Afterward Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov; Lieutenant General D.A. Volkogonov, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General I.I. Gusakovskiy; Colonel Generals N.F. Chervov and A.S. Zheltov; Lieutenant General P.A. Zhilin; V.B. Lomeyko, chief of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Press Department; and other comrades answered numerous questions by journalists.

MINISTERIAL-LEVEL CHANGES REPORTED 7 MAY

LD071807 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Gennadiy Petrovich Voronovskiy USSR Minister of the Electrical Engineering Industry.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Vladimir Arkadiyevich Brezhnev USSR minister of transport construction. It has released Ivan Dmitriyevich Sosnov from the duties of USSR minister of transport construction in connection with his retirement on pension in view of the state of his health. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has expressed gratitude to Ivan Dmitriyevich Sosnov for his conscientious work for the benefit of the party and people.

GRISHIN ADDRESSES MOSCOW GORKOM PLENUM

PM031130 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Apr 85 pp 1, 2

[Unattributed report: "To Improve Work and Achieve More. Plenums of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] A Moscow CPSU Gorkom plenum was held yesterday to discuss the results of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the tasks of the Moscow City CPSU Organization.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, delivered the report at the plenum.

A CPSU Central Committee plenum was held 23 April 1985, V.V. Grishin said. It examined questions concerning the scheduled 27th CPSU Congress. M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, delivered a report "On the Convening of the CPSU Congress and the Tasks Concerning its Preparation and Holding" at the plenum.

After discussing the report, the plenum adopted an appropriate resolution. The CPSU Central Committee expressed its firm confidence that preparations for the 27th congress will proceed at a high organizational, ideological, and political level, beneath the sign of the close cohesion of party ranks and the unbreakable unity of party and people.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum examined organizational questions. The Central Committee plenum promoted V.M. Chebrikov from candidate member to full member of the Central Committee Politburo and elected CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Ye. K. Ligachev and N.I. Ryzhkov members of the Central Committee Politburo. The Central Committee plenum elected Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR defense minister, candidate member of the Central Committee Politburo and V.P. Nikonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Moscow's Communists and working people, like the entire party and Soviet people, unanimously approve the plenum decisions. They are fully resolved to make their fitting contribution to implementing plans for the country's socioeconomic development and to preparing for the 27th party congress.

The scheduled 27th CPSU Congress, according to the Central Committee plenum resolution, will be held at the regulation time, on 25 February 1986. This will make it possible to prepare for it well, to hold the report and election campaign in party organizations in an organized fashion, without haste, and in a businesslike way, to complete the 5-year plan, and to go to the congress with its results and discuss the future prospects.

The results of the party's work during the past period and the tasks for the next period and the main propositions of the new edition of the CPSU program and the amendments to the party rules will be encapsulated in the main political document of the congress, the CPSU Central Committee report, which will be delivered by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The congress will hear a special report on the basic guidelines for the country's socioeconomic development in the 12th 5-Year Plan and in the period through the year 2000.

V.V. Grishin went on to dwell briefly on the basic propositions of Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum resolution and the propositions and conclusions contained in Comrade M.S. Gorbachev's report, the speaker went on, are of determining significance for the work of Moscow's Communists and all its working people in the period of preparation for the 27th party congress.

The Moscow City Party Organization is faced with large and responsible tasks connected with the preparation for the congress. We must discuss them at this party gorkom plenum. We have to perform much political, economic, and educational work and ensure high organizational and political standards for the forthcoming report and election campaign in the city party organization.

In accordance with the report and election campaign timetable approved by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, primary party organization meetings will be held in September-November this year and the CPSU rayon organization conferences in December and January. It is planned to hold the 26th conference of the Moscow City Party Organization in January 1986.

In accordance with the CPSU Central Committee Plenum resolution, the report and election meetings and conferences must examine profoundly and comprehensively the work one to fulfill the decisions of the 26th party congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums and their own decisions. They must discuss questions of the party leadership of economic and cultural building and the state of party organizational and ideological work.

During the report and election campaign the party gorkom and raykoms must concentrate the efforts of party organizations and labor collectives on successfully completing the plans for the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole in terms of all indicators. It is necessary to ensure the utmost intensification of production by widely introducing the achievements of scientific and technical progress, improving planning and management, and strengthening organization, discipline, and order in all links of the city's economy.

It is important to ensure the vanguard role of Communists in spreading the pre-congress socialist competition, and also to ensure businesslike support for valuable initiatives aimed at the discovery and better utilization of internal reserves. The Moscow City Party Organization must set a good example in this important work.

The forthcoming party meetings and conferences must be held in an atmosphere of businesslike efficiency, principledness, and a self-critical approach toward the evaluation of work by party organizations and their leading organs. It is important to ensure that the report and election campaign helps enhance the activeness and militancy of party organizations, further strengthen Leninist norms of party life, develop intraparty democracy and criticism both from above and from below, increase Communists' activeness and initiative, and enhance their responsibility for affairs in their own organizations and in the party as a whole.

The meetings and conferences must analyze in detail party organizations' work to fulfill decisions made on cadre policy questions. The party cadres' activity must be evaluated from positions of lofty exactingness and principledness, and the election of leading party organs and party conference delegates must be treated carefully.

In accordance with the Central Committee resolution, we must ensure the promotion of young and promising personnel to the leading organs while ensuring continuity in party work. There must be more workers, women, and national economic specialists in the party aktiv.

The meetings and conferences must examine questions of stepping up party leadership of the activity of soviets, trade union and Komsomol organizations, and organs of people's control, enhancing the role of labor collectives, and developing socialist democracy.

The state of ideological education work, the implementation of the long-term program of ideological activity adopted by the CPSU Central Committee June (1983) Plenum, and its effect on the enhancement of public awareness and on the strengthening of Moscow working people's ideological, political, and moral tempering and their labor and social activeness must be comprehensively analyzed during the report and election campaign.

The party gorkom and raykoms must constantly keep in view the questions of the preparation and holding of the report and election campaign and must ensure the participation of CPSU raykom secretaries, raykom bureau members, raykom members, and representatives of higher party and economic organs in the meetings.

The rayon party conferences and the city party conference will be an important component of the report and election campaign and of the entire preparation for the congress. These conferences must be prepared and conducted at a high organizational and political level.

The main slogans of the moment, which must be made the keynote of pregress meetings and all the preparations for the 27th party congress, are creative labor, initiative and responsibility, and trust and exactingness, it was said in the report to the CPSU Central Committee plenum. The example here must be set by the Communists. It is necessary to intensify exactingness toward oneself and one's comrades and to step up the demands made on each party member, demands regarding their attitude toward social duty, their fulfillment of party decisions, and the party member's honest and pure image. The main principle, that a Communist is assessed according to his actions and deeds, must be unconditionally observed.

The Moscow party organization is approaching the 26th party conference and the 27th CPSU Congress organizationally stronger and enriched with valuable experience in party leadership of economic and cultural building. Its influence among the masses, the militancy of primary party organizations, and the vanguard role of Communists have all increased.

The collectives of industrial enterprises, transport and construction organizations, and scientific institutions have actively joined in the pregress socialist competition, and a struggle is being waged to fulfill the socialist pledges adopted for the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of plans for 1985 and the 5-year plan as a whole.

The dynamic development of social production has been ensured in all sectors of Moscow's economy in the period since the 26th CPSU Congress, and its efficiency has increased. The 5-year plan targets are being largely met in terms of the most important indicators that show the development of the city's economy and the enhancement of the population's level of prosperity.

The entire increase in industrial output has resulted from higher labor productivity, which increased faster than production volume during the past period.

A systematic approach to the solution of output quality problems has been elaborated in the city. Many enterprises and rayons and the city as a whole have comprehensive quality control systems.

The production of 700 new types of machines equipment, apparatus, and instruments and of a large number of consumer goods has been assimilated during the 5-year plan period.

The ties between science and production are being strengthened.

A new step has been taken in the implementation of the general plan for Moscow's development. The amount of capital investment in the development of the city's economy has increased by 9 percent in 4 years, while the commissioning of fixed capital has increased by 12 percent.

The sectors of the city's economy have carried out considerable work to improve the maintenance of housing, enhance the reliability of the city's life-support systems [as published], and implement environmental protection measures.

An extensive social program has been implemented. Trade, public catering, health services, and other sectors of the nonproduction sphere have been further developed. The population is better supplied with cultural, everyday, and household goods and foodstuffs. Housing conditions have improved for over 1.2 million Muscovites.

The successes that have been achieved in developing the city's economy and improving services for its residents are the result of the selfless labor of workers, engineering and technical personnel, scientists, employees, and all working people, the extensive work of economic cadres and party, soviet, and public organizations, and widespread socialist competition.

Muscovites worked with great enthusiasm on the 20 April communist subbotnik devoted to the 115th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth. On that day the labor collectives worked with high productivity, many of them using saved materials, fuel, and electric power.

There has been broad support among the city's working people for Muscovites' latest initiative: to complete the shock labor vigil in honor of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War with a city-wide subbotnik, which it is planned to hold 4 May, on the eve of the memorable holiday.

The results of the national economy's development in the last 4 years and the first quarter of the 5-year plan's final year show that the city's economy has advanced even further and that foundations have been laid for further fruitful work and for the successful attainment of the 11th 5-Year Plan targets.

While evaluating the results of the work that has been done, it should at the same time be noted that the shortcomings and unutilized opportunities in the development of the national economy noted at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum also exist in Moscow. There still are quite a few enterprises and organizations in the city that must enhance the efficiency of their work and eliminate in the time that is left the lag that has been allowed to occur in terms of many of the most important indicators.

Each year construction organizations fail to fully assimilate the set capital investment ceilings. The plans for the commissioning of fixed capital are not being fulfilled. According to the results of work in the first quarter, 21 construction organizations did not cope with the fulfillment of the plan for commodity construction output. The plan for the commissioning of production capacities is systematically unfulfilled.

Now, during the pregress period, it is very important to ensure that the party gorkom and raykoms and soviet and economic organs investigate in depth the state of affairs at every enterprise, pay more attention to the laggards and also to enterprises and organizations working only at average levels, and help them eliminate the lag that has been allowed to occur and attain higher results in their work so as to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of the paramount task that has been set by the CPSU Central Committee plenum: to successfully complete the fulfillment of plans and socialist pledges for the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The party is setting the task of ensuring a decisive turnaround in the national economy's transition to the path of intensive development and within a short time reaching the most advanced scientific and technical positions and the highest world levels of social labor productivity.

A certain amount of work is being done in the city in this direction. On the initiative of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and under the leadership of ministries, the city has elaborated long-term comprehensive plans for the reconstruction and technical modernization of enterprises in all industrial sectors. The planned measures have been included in Moscow's 5-year and annual development plans.

In accordance with set plans, fixed production capital in the city's industry is constantly renewed, production processes are comprehensively mechanized and automated, program-controlled equipment and robot technology facilities are being installed, and advanced technology is being introduced.

There are, however, quite a few enterprises in the city whose level of technological equipment lags behind modern requirements.

It is necessary to strictly monitor the implementation of planned measures to improve the utilization of the production potential created in Moscow's industry, assimilate more fully the existing and newly commissioned capacities, aim for a higher return on capital, and accelerate the transition of fixed plant in all the city's enterprises to the two-shift system of operation. Party organizations must not tolerate cases in which enterprise leaders seek to acquire more machine tools and machinery while existing equipment is not fully utilized.

Inadequate use is being made of the scientific potential accumulated in Moscow to raise the technical standards of production and the quality of output produced. The scientific research plans in some scientific organizations are systematically not fulfilled, and the studies in which they are engaged are not conducted to a sufficiently high standard. The volume of scientific research started is still low in relation to completed work.

The elimination of the above-mentioned shortcomings requires that enterprises and organizations in all sectors of the city's economy elaborate, in the light of the tasks set by the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum, organizational and technical measures envisaging the acceleration of scientific and technical progress.

Party organizations in academic and sectorial scientific research institutes and in the relevant industrial enterprises must pay more attention to the creation and introduction of new materials. Work on this subject must be seen as one of the key directions of scientific and technical progress.

In order to implement the plan for 1985 and for the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole and improve the efficiency of the city economy it is necessary to persistently conduct work to step up the policy of thrift. There are many shortcomings in this matter.

Party raykoms and the party, trade union, and Komsomol organizations of enterprises in industry, construction, science, transportation, the city economy, and the service sphere must specially monitor the fulfillment at every enterprise of the established targets and the socialist pledges adopted by collectives for the saving of material and energy resources. It is necessary to deal with questions of thrift not as cases arise, but constantly and purposefully according to a well-conceived program.

The CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum stressed the need to step up the attention paid to questions of improving the quality of output. The shortcomings in this matter noted at the plenum apply fully to Moscow.

It is necessary to ensure that every enterprise conducts constant work to accelerate output renewal and to bring the technical standard of all articles up to the level of the best foreign and domestic examples.

Particular attention must be devoted in the city's capital construction to the resolution of the questions posed at the CPSU Central Committee plenum. Research figures show that the actual duration of construction at many projects exceeds the normative.

The installation of engineering communications and the construction of built-in and built-on [vstroyenno-pristroyenny] structures and children's preschool institutions that are to be commissioned in the second quarter are proceeding at unsatisfactory rates. There are large lags in the work to construct health care and trading projects.

The successful completion of this year's intensive construction program and the 5-year plan targets as a whole requires that Moscow Gorispolkom and the economic leaders of the city's construction organizations take decisive measures to eradicate the shortcomings that have been noted, to improve the efficiency and quality of work in all components of construction production, and to build up the power of construction main administrations.

The gorkom, party raykoms, Moscow Gorispolkom, and rayispolkoms, must increase demandingness toward economic leaders regarding the unconditional fulfillment of capital construction plans and the socialist pledges adopted in 1985. Good ground-work must also be laid for successful work at the start of the next 5-year plan. The personal responsibility of the leaders of construction main administrations, trusts, and administrations for plan fulfillment and for organization and order in construction must be increased.

There are serious failures and shortcomings in the work of transportation organizations.

Party raykoms, the Moscow City Soviet and rayon soviets, and soviet and economic leaders must step up their attention to transportation organizations, strive to strengthen discipline in transportation, reduce transportation idle time, and improve its work efficiency.

There are many unresolved problems and failures in the work of municipal services, trade, public catering, and leisure services, as attested by the considerable number of letters from Muscovites to party and soviet organs complaining about shortcomings in housing and municipal, leisure, and trade services, the quality of repair work, and the amenities of territories and streets.

In the period of preparations for the congress, the main speaker stressed, party, soviet, and economic organizations must implement serious measures to improve the work of these sectors.

The CPSU Central Committee plenum pointed out that in resolving the tasks of transferring the economy to the intensive path of development a great deal must be achieved by improving the economic mechanism, increasing the independence of the main production components, strengthening the principles of financial autonomy in their activity, and improving the structure of the management of the national economy.

Party raykoms, primary party organizations, and economic leaders must continue to devote constant attention to the questions of improving the economic mechanism, scrutinizing more deeply the essence of the economic experiments in the light of the experience amassed in the city, and stepping up attention to the development of team forms of labor organization and remuneration and particularly to the comprehensive and integral process teams operating on a financially autonomous basis and paid according to end results.

It is important, by using positive experience, to ensure the extensive development of the labor initiative and activeness of Communists and all working people and to mobilize them to worthily greet the 27th CPSU Congress. Muscovites must set the example in fulfilling their civic duty and carrying out conscientious work for the good of the motherland.

In the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum it is necessary to wage a resolute struggle to strengthen discipline, organization, and order in all spheres of activity and ensure a situation where all working people strive to make full use of their capabilities and potential in social production. We still have many shortcomings in this area. Despite the fact that last year losses of worktime in production were down 16 percent, they are still considerable.

Party raykoms and party organizations, guided by the directives of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and subsequent plenums, must step up efforts to strengthen socialist legality, discipline, and organization, prevent a short-term campaign approach to this work, and wage an implacable struggle against everything contrary to socialist norms of life.

Party raykoms and party organizations must ensure approach to the resolution of economic and educational tasks, show more concern for the satisfaction of working people's needs and requirements, and improve the style of their activity.

The work of the city's party committee has recently become more professional, organized, and systematic. At the same time there has not yet been a radical improvement in the work of many party organizations. Party raykoms, party committees, and party bureaus often display inertia, overdo the adoption of numerous resolutions, and poorly monitor their actual fulfillment. Leadership by means of numerous and large commissions and conferences, which reduces personal responsibility for assigned tasks, has not been eradicated everywhere.

Party raykoms, party committees, and party bureaus must eradicate formalism, session-
mania, and paper-pushing and focus attention on the most important avenues. We must
proceed on the basis that the main thing is not to hold sessions and adopt numerous
resolutions but to "be able to organize matters in practice." This Leninist demand is
the basis of the work of party committees, their apparatus, and the elective aktiv.

Questions that should be resolved by soviet and economic organs must not be shifted
onto party committees. This practice brings with it the danger of weakening the role
of party committees as organs of political leadership. This must not be permitted,
V.V. Grishin stressed.

In the pregress period the questions of strengthening party organizations and
improving their combat capability and the efficiency of their work assume particular
importance. Party committees are called upon to head the movement to accelerate the
city's socioeconomic development. To this end it is necessary that every party
organization speak out in the struggle to achieve the immediate and long-term goals.
It is necessary to strive to boost the activeness of all Communists and increase their
responsibility for the state of affairs in labor collectives, the fulfillment of the
demands of the CPSU rules, and the implementation of party policy. It is necessary to
increase demandingness regarding Communists' moral makeup, particularly in such
questions as honesty, rectitude, and moral purity.

It is important to constantly strengthen party organizations' ties with the masses, to
know the mood and needs of the city's working people and population, and react to them
in good time. The meetings and conversations of M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary
of the CPSU Central Committee, with the working people of Proletarskiy Rayon are an
instructive example of this.

The meetings discussed key questions of implementing the socioeconomic development plans
and increasing the role of party organizations, problems of housing construction, and
the activity of enterprises and institutions in trade, transportation, medicine, and
other sectors. M.S. Gorbachev's meetings and conversations with the working people
of Proletarskiy Rayon had a profound educational influence on Muscovites, are of great
political and practical importance, and have met with a broad response in all labor
collectives.

Drawing the necessary conclusions from the results of these meetings and conversations
and the remarks and proposals expressed at them, the party gorkom and raykoms must gear
the efforts of party organizations and economic leaders toward strengthening ties with
the masses and improving educational work with people, and link this with ensuring
plan fulfillment and further labor productivity growth, increasing work quality, and
improving the working and living conditions of workers and employees.

A great role is played by ideological and political education work in resolving the
crucial tasks in preparing for the party congress, V.V. Grishin noted. In the time
since the 26th CPSU Congress and the June (1983) Central Committee Plenum the forms
and methods of mass propaganda and agitation work and the political molding of
Communists and nonparty people have been enriched, and topicality, meaningfulness, and
professionalism in all spheres of ideological activity have improved.

The key questions of ideological, mass political work in the period of preparations
for the next, 27th, CPSU Congress must be the problems of increasing Muscovites'
labor and social activeness, strengthening discipline and organization, and fostering
patriotism and internationalism. Party organizations and ideological cadres must
strive to steadily increase the effectiveness of propaganda and agitation work. It is
necessary to more actively and better propagandize our party policy and the practical
activity of the CPSU Central Committee.

It is necessary to constantly recall that the concrete results of the work of labor collectives are the main criterion of the effectiveness of ideological education.

The main task currently is to mobilize all Moscow's working people to carry out shock labor and fulfill the plans and socialist pledges of the current year and the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. Socialist competition to worthily greet the 27th party congress is now being extensively launched. It is necessary to actively use all forms of explanatory and educational work to further develop pre-congress socialist competition and direct the participants' efforts toward resolving tasks linked with the intensification of production and the acceleration of the development of scientific and technical progress.

Ideological education work must make the greatest possible contribution to ensuring that conscientious labor is always publicly recognized everywhere and that the principles of communist morality, which are based on concern for social interests and on party and civic responsibility and principledness, are asserted in relations among people.

Party organizations and the ideological aktiv are called upon to explain the events and processes of the complex international situation to working people everywhere, to swiftly expose the ideological subversion of our class enemies and the adventurist course of U.S. imperialism and the aggressive NATO bloc, and to actively conduct counterpropaganda work. Greater attention must be devoted to the patriotic and international education of Muscovites, especially young people.

The 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the 1941-1945 Great Patriotic War is approaching. It is necessary to strive to ensure that the heroic feat of our people and the Soviet Army in the Great Patriotic War remains in people's memory and summons them to selfless labor and to the struggle to strengthen the motherland's economic and defense might.

Party raykoms and party organizations must now organize extensive propaganda of the decision of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and involve all categories of party cadres and economic leaders in this work. The main thing in this work is to clearly and convincingly show that the domestic and foreign policy collectively elaborated by the party is the sole correct policy and to mobilize working people to consistently and steadily implement it.

In conclusion V.V. Grishin expressed confidence that the Moscow City Party Organization will augment its efforts in the struggle to implement the party's plans, launch active preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress, and greet the congress with new successes in communist building.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON TASKS FACING JOURNALISTS

PM061834 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 May 85 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Assisting Progress"]

[Text] Soviet people have deep respect for the press -- faithful assistant of the Leninist party and tireless propagandist of Marxist-Leninist idea. Thanks to the press and through the press the broad masses of working people are involved in the daily affairs and concerns of the state and all society. Newspapers, magazines, and television bring every family and every collective news of labor achievements, front-ranking experience, and bright human actions and examples.

The emotional lines of newspaper article evoke a response in the hearts of millions of people, provoke thought, develop initiative, and inculcate intolerance of shortcomings. How satisfying it is to work for such thoughtful and demanding readers!

Who has not heard the words "I read it in the paper," "I heard it on the radio," or "I'm writing to the editorial office." The thousands of letters containing proposals, advice, and good wishes to newspapers, the extensive open discussion in the press of the most important questions of our life, and the specific measures taken in response to principled articles show the genuinely democratic and popular nature of our press and its prestige.

The party is constantly concerned to improve the activity of the mass media in order to ensure that they carry out their role as the collective propagandist, agitation worker, and organizer of the masses even more effectively. Over 8,000 newspapers alone are published in our country, and their total print run is 181 million copies. New printing plants are being built and the print runs of books and other publications are increasing.

Today the press is focusing its attention on questions of the practical implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum and the mobilization of working people to unconditionally fulfill this year's plan and the 5-year plan as a whole and worthily greet the 27th party congress. Our press has considerable experience in elucidating topical problems of society's socioeconomic and spiritual life. All this experience, initiative, and energy must be brought into play in order to successfully resolve the tasks set by the party.

Recently, the plenum noted, positive changes have been taking place in the work of the mass media, but life demands more: a deepening of content and an increase in timeliness, informativeness, and, the main thing, effectiveness. Editorial collectives ardently welcomed the instructions to them and adopted them for unswerving implementation.

What must editorial collectives and their party organizations do in creative and professional terms on the basis of the plenum demands? One can put it thus: Bring the content of newspapers, magazines, and TV and radio programs into line with the fundamental tasks of the present stage of the economy's development and the communist education of working people.

Yes, the press has not avoided and does not avoid the things that concern people, and it responds to the diversity of life. However, alongside profound and principled articles one can still often find ephemeral, dull, and trivial articles and notes which neither provide food for thought nor fire people's emotions. Such articles must be resolutely blocked.

The press is an important and irreplaceable instrument for publicity. The informativeness of items presupposes an extremely attentive attitude to everything new and front-ranking produced in the practice of labor collectives and a resolute renunciation of general phrases, empty words, and superficial conclusions. Dispatches and reportages must be charged with new facts and ideas. The reader's imagination must not be startled but roused to action, competition, and the achievement of high labor productivity -- the lofty mission of journalism, which is called upon to aid our common progress.

Special mention must be made of effectiveness. Here, too, the press has accumulated considerable experience, but we must not rest on our laurels.

Ensuring the high effectiveness of press articles means focusing creative efforts on the key problems of economic development and scientific and technical progress, asserting the Leninist style of work, and persistently striving for a swift and businesslike reaction both to critical articles and to items that reveal front-ranking experience and initiative.

"The effectiveness of the press, television, and radio increases considerably," the plenum noted, "when party committees give them active aid and support. Only it is necessary for this aid and support to always be timely and weighty. Any attempt to suppress or ignore well-founded criticism must receive a principled party assessment."

Irreproachable accuracy in covering events and phenomena, verified and well thought-out assessments, and purposefulness in achieving and results are required of journalists. The principled demands that are made on party cadres -- competence, a sense of the new, initiative, and the ability to see through what has been begun -- apply fully to press workers, as do boldness in posing acute questions and a willingness to learn and reach the heights of journalistic skill.

The strength of the press line in party leadership and in its close link with the masses. Journalists today address words of sincere gratitude to the many authors and worker and rural correspondents who help to deepen the content of newspapers by their participation in the press.

The prestige of the Soviet press in the international arena is high. An ardent proponent of the Leninist foreign policy course, it asserts the ideals of peace, security, and friendship among the peoples and reveals the disinformation and slander of bourgeois propaganda.

The trust of party and people places great obligations on press workers. May the creative contribution of editorial collectives, printing workers, and publishers to implementing the party's socioeconomic plans and the tasks of the 5-year plan become still weightier.

SHCHERBITSKIY DECORATES PARTY FUNCTIONARIES

AU061213 Kiev Domestic Service in Ukrainian 0230 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] On 5 May, Vladimir Vasilyevich Shcherbitskiy, Central Committee Politburo member, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium member, and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, presented that Patriotic War Orders of the First and the Second Class, as well as the anniversary medals, 40th Anniversary of Victory in the Great Patriotic War 1941-45, to a group of workers of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee apparatus who actively participated in the Great Patriotic War. Comrade Shcherbitskiy warmly congratulated the veterans on the forthcoming festivity -- the 40th anniversary of the great victory, wished them good health, and successes in their work aimed at accomplishing the party-set tasks.

BRIEFS

HONORARY AWARDS -- Various unions in the industrial and economic fields, as well as in the field of transportation, have been awarded with the Order of the Patriotic War, First Class. Among these receiving the awards are the Caspian Oil Production Union and the Baku maritime port. The decree issued by the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium regarding the presentation of the awards has been published in the Soviet central press, [Summary] [Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 7 May 85 GF]

ENTERPRISE LEADERS INTERVIEWED ON WORK SUCCESSES

LD072048 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1440 GMT 7 May 85

[Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 7 May 1985 at 1440 GMT broadcasts a report by Lev Parshevskiy, who conducts a telephone interview entitled, "Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee April Plenum." Parshevskiy begins by contacting the Ralkhimmash works in Sverdlovsk, where contractual commitments have been fully met. Aleksandr Nikolayevich Kosyanov, chairman of the works' council of team-leaders, explains that efficient work is largely guaranteed by the council's semiweekly meetings, at which problems of labor organization are resolved. The works' success is also due to the extension of financial autonomy: whereas previously a team would receive a bonus for fulfilling the plan, it now has to fulfill all its contractual commitments. Metal supplies to the works are a problem -- only 30 percent of the first quarter's stocks were actually delivered. One of the main culprits is the Orsko-Khalilovskiy Metallurgical Combine, where things do not seem to be improving despite complaints.

Parshevskiy next calls the Schetmash Works in Kursk, which produces such computers as the Iskra-226 and Iskra-1256, and is working on new products designed for scientific and planning bodies. Nikolay Grevnev reports that since the beginning of the 5-year period the works has shipped 500 minicomputers [Mini-EVM] and plans to produce another 200 Iskra-226's before the end of the year. As a result of technical modernization, the works' productive capacity grew by R6,500,000 last year alone.

Finally there is a discussion with Gennadiy Kondurov in the Donbass on the exemplary work of Donetskugol. Thanks to the introduction of new home-produced technology, the miner's work has become much easier. In particular, new automated remote-controlled systems have raised labor productivity and released dozens of men from their jobs.

PROGRESS OF USSR-CSSR SPACE STATION REPORTED

LD062144 Moscow World Service in English 2000 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The Soviet-Czechoslovak automatic station Prognoz-10 Intercosmos is completing its third circuit round the earth and is moving (?around) the calculated trajectory. The news came from ground control center. The unmanned station was launched late last month from the Baykonur space complex in the Soviet Union to study the interaction of solar plasma and the earth's magnetic field at an altitude of 100,000 to 150,000 km. The Prognoz station will also help obtain new data about substances that have approached the earth from remote parts of the universe.

BRIEFS

MORDOVIA TELEVISION RELAYS -- A number of rayons in the Mordovian ASSR have been included in a zone of permanent assured reception of public television programs. High quality pictures have been ensured by a new Moskva satellite relay which became operational today in the rayon center of Yelniki. The construction of regional systems guaranteeing the steadfast work of televisions is under way in the autonomous republic ahead of planned periods of time. Five powerful relays are already functioning. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1230 GMT 20 Apr 85 LD]

LITHUANIAN RADIO-TELEVISION NETWORK -- Vilnius, 13 April (TASS) -- The whole of Lithuania is covered by a new stereophonic broadcasting network. Stereophonic broadcasting is conducted on Radio Lithuania's third program. Radio Lithuania now broadcasts 40 hours a day, not only in Lithuanian, in which about 90 percent of its broadcasting is done, but also in Russian, Polish, and English. An absolute majority of its television broadcasts are in Lithuanian. A powerful sound broadcasting and television network has been created in Lithuania. In Vilnius the television tower soars to a height of 336 meters. A radio and television center with numerous studios has been built. Lithuania is a member of the International Radio and Television Organization. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0600 GMT 13 Apr 85 LD]

NEW TV RELAY STATION -- It is reported from Krasnoyarsk that a new Moskva television relay station receiving transmissions via satellite has come into use to cover the only remaining part of the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk that could not previously receive television. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2130 GMT 6 May 85 LD]

OKHOTSK REGION TELEVISION -- A Moskva space communications receiving station was commissioned today on the Okhotsk coast, bringing Central Television to the remotest areas. Most of the inhabitants watch two channels. They will be able to watch the Moscow celebrations on 9 May. There are now no villages or settlements in the region without television. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 6 May 85 LD]

ARCHANGEL VILLAGE TV RECEPTION -- The television screens have lit up on the eve of 1 May in two villages in the far north, Koynas and Verkhnyaya Zolotitsa. A receiver station has been commissioned which receives satellite television programs. The station was assembled and adjusted ahead of plan for Archangel communications workers. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2005 GMT 20 Apr 85 LD]

COLONEL GENERAL KOZHEDUB PROMOTED TO AIR MARSHAL

LD071803 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 May 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has decided to confer the military rank of air marshal on Colonel General of Aviation Ivan Nikitovich Kozhedub.

ANTHOLOGY ON ARMED FORCES' WARTIME ROLE PUBLISHED

PM070758 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 May 85 Second Edition p 2

[Unattribute report: "Anthology Published"]

[Text] The USSR Defense Ministry Military Publishing House has published the book "The Soviet Armed Forces' Liberation Mission in Europe During World II" [Osvoboditelnaya Missiya Sovetskikh Vooruzhennykh Sil v Evrope vo Vtoroy Mirovoy Voynе], compiled by the USSR Defense Ministry Institute of Military History jointly with the USSR Defense Ministry Central Archives. The anthology uses documents to reveal the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Government toward the peoples enslaved by fascism and the role played by the USSR and its Armed Forces in the liberation of peoples in European countries from fascism, and exposes all kinds of fabrications by the falsifiers of the history of World War II. The book contains over 500 documents proving the internationalist essence and noble goals of the Soviet Union's liberation mission in the European countries. From the very first days of the Great Patriotic War the Communist Party and the Soviet Government proclaimed their goals: to expel the occupiers beyond the boundaries of Soviet soil and help Europe's peoples in their liberation from fascist slavery. These were noble goals, worthy of the Soviet people and their servicemen. The CPSU has always educated the masses in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, fraternal solidarity with working people from all countries, implacability toward the enemies of the land of socialism, and devotion to the cause of peace and peoples' freedom. The documents published in the book prove that the grandeur of the international feat accomplished by the Soviet people and their Armed Forces lies primarily in the fact that they shattered the elite forces of the German fascist army in fierce battles on the Soviet-German front. The bulk of the enemy's combat equipment was destroyed there. All this led to the collapse of the Hitlerite military machine. The Soviet Union's heroic struggle helped instill in the minds of Europe's peoples faith in the approaching liberation from fascist slavery and created favorable conditions for the development of the antifascist liberation struggle.

After March 1944, when the Soviet troops reached the state border, the liberation mission of the Soviet Armed Forces took the form of rendering direct assistance to the peoples in occupied countries in their liberation from fascism. This mission, as the documents published in the book convincingly prove, was prepared by the entire ideological work done by the Communist Party, which educated the Soviet servicemen and the whole Soviet people in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and respect for other peoples and their traditions and customs. The implementation of the liberation mission required vast efforts by the Soviet Armed Forces. The Soviet Supreme High Command prepared and conducted more than 10 strategic offensive operations on the territory of foreign countries in Europe in which some 7 million Soviet servicemen took part. The documents and materials gathered in the anthology confirm V.I. Lenin's words that Soviet people "did not refuse to help a single friend and fellow-sufferer in any way they could, by all means at their disposal." Soviet servicemen, as the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the 40th Anniversary of the Soviet People's Victory in the Great Patriotic War" says, honorably performed their patriotic and international duty.